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# REPORT

ON THE

# Administration of Travancore

FOR THE YEAR M. E. 1042; A. D. 1866-67.

## NEW ENACTMENTS.

IN the year under report, His Highness passed a Regulation for establishing an improved system of Registration of Deeds in Travancore.

2. The Regulation was to come into operation during the following year.

3. It was found that the existing system of registration by local notaries, though long established and well understood by the people, was defective in many respects and did not meet the requirements of the present more advanced state of society. It had left registration or non-registration in all cases to the option of the parties to the deed, and this option came to be exercised to an immense extent in favor of non-registration, in consequence of the difficulties and expenses attendant upon registration. The notaries, too, interposed many obstacles to the execution and recordation of deeds. Under such a system, those who took the precaution of registration through the notaries did not enjoy, as they ought to have enjoyed, any material advantage over those who neglected such a precaution. A duly registered deed could be opposed by a non-registered one in the course of litigation, and consequently the Courts were left to seek out the truth amid conflicting and often most perplexing lights. No doubt, under such circumstances the truth was not unfrequently missed.

**4.** It was therefore deemed best to abolish the existing system, and to substitute for it one analogous to that lately introduced in British India.

**5.** The British Indian Act for the Registration of assurances was fully considered, and a Regulation was modelled on it with the requisite modifications.

**6.** Under this Regulation all Deeds relating to immovable property and to rights connected with such property (with one trifling exception) *must* be registered; in other words, their registration is compulsory on pain of nullity, so far as the Courts of the country are concerned. Free scope is given for the registration of deeds relating to movable property also, though the registration of such deeds is not made obligatory.

**7.** A portion of the requisite agency to work this useful Regulation was entertained in the year, and very careful preparations initiated.

**8.** Arrangements were made to establish upwards of 30 Registration Offices throughout the country, so that, people desirous of effecting registration might feel no inconvenience from the distance of the Offices.

**9.** The machinery for working the Regulation is entirely distinct; that is to say, the Registrars are officials whose whole time and labor are exclusively given to the work. It was felt that any attempt to economize expenditure by devolving the duty of Registration on Tahsildars and other officials doing other duties would be a short-sighted policy. The Regulation itself, excellent as it is, would be of little use if not worked with the utmost care, punctuality and precision. And considering that Travancore has very little cultivated land without a very high value; that the land tenures of this state are many and intricate; that landed property is the constant subject of transactions between man

and man; and that it is the chief element of litigation in the Courts, a separate machinery was obviously indispensable.

**10.** Such machinery has since been employed and works most satisfactorily to all concerned.

**11.** The hands employed in the Registration Department are thoroughly trained ones, and the head of the whole Department is an Officer of the highest energy and zeal as well as probity and punctuality.

**12.** It is fully expected that the system set on foot will eradicate many pernicious sources of uncertainty, contention and loss; will impart additional security to landed tenures, and will better ensure the fulfilment of contracts in general.

**13.** Another short Regulation was enacted by His Highness in the year under review entitled " A Regulation to amend Regulation III of 1040 (to provide for the Limitation of suits)".

**14.** The object of this was to postpone for another year the operation of the statute of limitation. Such postponement became necessary in deference to the wishes of many respectable landholders who represented to His Highness that, unless such a step were taken, they would be losers to a large extent in consequence of their inability to prosecute in the year itself, several old yet valid claims. Now that one more year has been given them, they can have no reason whatever to complain when the statute of limitation takes effect from the 1st day of the year 1044.

## JUDICIAL.

**15.** It is desirable to reproduce here the following Statements, furnished by the Sudr Court, shewing the Statistics of this Department in both its branches viz: Civil and Criminal.

*Statement of Original Suits, pending, instituted and disposed of, in the 4 Zillah and 19 Moonsiff Courts of Travancore for the year 1042.*

| Courts. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | | 13 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Decreed. | | | | | | Average interval between dates of file & disposal | | | Balance remaining. | | | | | | | |
| | Pending on the 31st Audy, 1041. | Filed in 1042. | Readmitted under Sections 99 & 108 of the Civil Procedure Code. | Admitted for review of Judgment under Section 360. | Total. | Value of Suits filed in 1042. | For Plaintiff. | For Defendant. | Disposed of by agreement under Section 88. | Dismissed for default under Section 99. | Disposed of under Sections 31, 103, 115, 116 & 156. | Total number disposed of. | Years. | Months. | Days. | Above five years. | Above four & under five years. | Above three & under four years. | Above two & under three years. | Above one & under two years. | Above six months & under one year. | Under six months. | Total. |
| | | | | | | Rupees. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pulpanabapurum Court | 114 | 314 | 11 | 11 | 450 | 1,68,466 | 97 | 44 | 46 | 2 | 6 | 195 | ,, | 4 | 29 | ,, | ,, | 3 | ,, | 19 | 46 | 187 | 255 |
| Trevandrum Do | 297 | 226 | 1 | ,, | 524 | 2,03,044 | 93 | 24 | 53 | 21 | ,, | 191 | 1 | 1 | 27 | ,, | 4 | 6 | 26 | 105 | 60 | 132 | 333 |
| Quilon Do. | 331 | 302 | 12 | 1 | 646 | 1,70,044 | 108 | 25 | 51 | 27 | ,, | 211 | ,, | 9 | 14 | ,, | 6 | 13 | 34 | 95 | 102 | 185 | 435 |
| Alleppey Do. | 511 | 872 | 4 | 2 | 1,389 | 5,76,892 | 272 | 93 | 110 | 8 | 1 | 484 | ,, | 9 | 21 | ,, | ,, | 3 | 6 | 158 | 113 | 625 | 905 |
| Moonsiff Courts | 3,989 | 25,159 | 559 | 43 | 29,750 | 11,49,268 | 9,045 | 1,218 | 3,651 | 3,332 | 519 | 17,765 | ,, | 1 | 28 | ,, | 3 | 28 | 38 | 309 | 788 | 10,819 | 11,985 |
| Total...... | 5,242 | 26,873 | 587 | 57 | 32,759 | 22,67,714 | 9,615 | 1,404 | 3,911 | 3,390 | 526 | 18,846 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 13 | 53 | 104 | 686 | 1,109 | 11,948 | 13,913 |

**2.**

*Statement of Appeal Suits pending, filed and disposed of in the Zillah Courts of Travancore for the year* 1042.

| Courts. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | | 11 | | | 12 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Decreed on merits under Sec. 333. | | | | | | Disposed of under Sec. 334. | | | Average interval from date of file to disposal. | | | Balance remaining. | | | | | | | |
| | Pending on the 31st Audy, 1041. | Filed in 1042. | Total. | Value of Appeals filed in 1042. | For Plaintiff. | For Defendant. | Disposed of by agreement under Sec. 88. | Dismissed for default under Sec. 330. | Remanded to the lower Court under Sec. 335. | Total. | Confirmed. | Modified. | Reversed. | Years. | Months. | Days. | Above five years. | Above four and under five years. | Above three and under four years. | Above two and under three years. | Above one and under two years. | Above six months & under one year. | Under six months. | Total. |
| | | | | Rupees | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pulpanabapurum Civil Court. | 37 | 175 | 212 | 13,230 | 53 | 57 | 33 | 4 | 2 | 149 | 86 | 20 | 43 | ,, | 2 | 22 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 4 | 21 | 38 | 63 |
| Trevandrum Do. | 16 | 66 | 82 | 4,857 | 15 | 43 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 67 | 48 | 6 | 13 | ,, | 2 | 13 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 1 | 14 | 15 |
| Quilon Do. | 72 | 141 | 213 | 10,152 | 22 | 36 | 9 | 12 | ,, | 79 | 53 | 9 | 17 | ,, | 6 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 11 | 18 | 36 | 69 | 134 |
| Alleppey Do. | 74 | 175 | 249 | 14,972 | 90 | 61 | 17 | 4 | 7 | 179 | 117 | 11 | 51 | ,, | 5 | 27 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 16 | 12 | 44 | 72 |
| Total...... | 199 | 557 | 756 | 43,211 | 180 | 197 | 60 | 24 | 13 | 474 | 304 | 46 | 124 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 11 | 38 | 70 | 165 | 284 |

## 3.

*Statement of Original Civil Suits pending, filed and disposed of in* 1042 *as "Small Causes" under Section* 25 *of Regulation* II *of* 1036, *the special provisions of which have been virtually rescinded by Regulation* I *of* 1041.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | | 13 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | Decreed on merits under Sections, 131, 132 & 168. | | | | | | Average interval from date of file to disposal | | | Balance remaining. | | | | | | | |
| Courts. | Pending on the 31st Audy, 1041. | Filed in 1042. | Readmitted under Sections 99 & 108 | Admitted for review of Judgment under Section 360. | Total. | Value of Suits filed in 1042. | For Plaintiff. | For Defendant. | Disposed of by agreement under Section 88. | Dismissed for default under Section 99. | Disposed of under Sections 31, 103, 115, 116 & 156. | Total. | Years. | Months. | Days. | Above five years. | Above four & under five years. | Above three & under four years. | Above two & under three years. | Above one & under two years. | Above six months & under one year. | Under six months. | Total. |
| | | | | | | Rupees. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pulpanabapurum Court. | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| Trevandrum Do. ...... | 24 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 24 | ,, | 9 | 2 | 3 | 8 | ,, | 22 | 1 | 7 | 7 | ,, | ,, | 2 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 2 |
| Quilon Do. ...... | 15 | ,, | 3 | ,, | 18 | 625 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ,, | 6 | ,, | 7 | 22 | ,, | ,, | 4 | 6 | ,, | ,, | 2 | 12 |
| Alleppey Do. ...... | 2 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 2 | ,, | ,, | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 1 | ,, | 11 | 9 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 1 |
| Total...... | 41 | ,, | 3 | ,, | 44 | 625 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 9 | ,, | 29 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 6 | 7 | ,, | ,, | 2 | 15 |

## 4.

*Statement of Appeal Suits pending, filed and disposed of in* 1042, *as "Small Causes" under Section* 25 *of Regulation* II *of* 1036 *the special provisions of which have been virtually rescinded by Regulation* I *of* 1041.

| Courts. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | | 11 | | | 12 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Decreed on merits under Section 333. | | | | | | Disposed of under Section 334. | | | Average interval from date of file to disposal. | | | Balance remaining. | | | | | | | |
| | Pending on the 31st Audy, 1041. | Filed in 1042. | Total. | Value of Appeals filed in 1042. | For Plaintiff. | For Defendant. | Disposed of by agreement under Section 88. | Dismissed for default under Section 330. | Remanded to the lower Court under Section 335. | Total. | Confirmed | Modified. | Reversed. | Years. | Months. | Days. | Above five years. | Above four & under five years. | Above three & under four years. | Above two & under three years. | Above one & under two years. | Above six months & under one year. | Under six months. | Total. |
| Pulpanabapurum ... ... ... ... | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| Trevandrum ... ... ... ... | 4 | ,, | 4 | ,, | ,, | 1 | ,, | ,, | 1 | 2 | 2 | ,, | ,, | 1 | 3 | 1 | ,, | ,, | 2 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 2 |
| Quilon ... ... ... ... ... | 8 | ,, | 8 | ,, | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | 1 | 5 | 24 | ,, | ,, | 2 | 5 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 7 |
| Alleppey ... ... ... ... ... | 1 | ,, | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 1 | ,, | ,, | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | 2 | 1 | 27 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| Total......... | 13 | ,, | 13 | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, | 1 | 4 | 4 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 4 | 5 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 9 |

## 5.

*Statement of Civil Suits pending, filed and disposed of in the Sudr Court of Travancore for the year* 1042.

| Suits. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | | 11 | | | 12 | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Disposed of on merits under Section 333. | | | | | | Disposed of under Section 334 | | | Average interval between date of file and disposal. | | | Balance remaining. | | | | | | | |
| | Pending on the 31st Audy 1041. | Filed in 1042. | Total. | Value of Appeals filed in 1042. | For Plaintiff. | For Defendant. | Disposed of by agreement under Section 88. | Dismissed for default under Section 330. | Remanded to the lower Court under Sec. 335. | Total. | Confirmed. | Modified. | Reversed. | Years. | Months. | Days. | Above five years. | Above four and under five years. | Above three and under four years. | Above two and under three years. | Above one and under two years. | Above six months & under one year. | Under six months. | Total. |
| | | | | Rupees. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Appeals. ... ... | 199 | 200 | 399 | 1,87,044 | 80 | 127 | 40 | 19 | 7 | 273 | 164 | 52 | 57 | ,, | 9 | 7 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 32 | 53 | 40 | 126 |
| Special Appeals. .. ... | 14 | 33 | 47 | 1,092 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 2 | ,, | 20 | 10 | 6 | 4 | ,, | 6 | 5 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 3 | 3 | 21 | 27 |
| Reinvestigation under Sec. 360... | 7 | 3 | 10 | 16,740 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ,, | ,, | 6 | 3 | ,, | 3 | ,, | 5 | 16 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 2 | ,, | 1 | 4 |
| Total ..... | 220 | 236 | 456 | 2,04,876 | 91 | 137 | 43 | 21 | 7 | 299 | 177 | 58 | 64 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 2 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 37 | 56 | 62 | 157 |

## 6.

*Statement of Criminal Cases pending, filed and disposed of in the 4 Criminal Courts of Travancore for the year 1042.*

| Courts. | 1. Pending on the 31st Audy, 1041. | | 2. Filed during the year 1042. | | 3. Total | | 4. Disposed of. | | 5. Decrees received from the Sudr Court after confirmation. | | 6. Total. | | 7. The decision of the Criminal Court. | | | | | | | 8. The decision of the Sudr Court. | | | | | | | | | | | 9. Average interval from filing to disposal. | | | 10. Balance | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of Cases. | No. of Prisoners. | No. of Cases. | No. of Prisoners. | No. of Cases. | No. of Prisoners. | No. of Cases. | No. of Prisoners. | No. of Cases. | No. of Prisoners. | No. of Cases. | No. of Prisoners. | No. of Prisoners flogged. | Do. sentenced to rigorous or simple imprisonment not exceeding one year. | Do. above one and within two years. | Do. above two and within three years. | Do. sentenced to pay fine. | Do. sentenced to furnish security. | Do. acquitted. | Do. flogged. | Do. sentenced to rigorous or simple imprisonment not exceeding one year. | Do. above one and within three years. | Do. above 3 and within 7 years. | Do. above 7 and within 10 years. | Do. above 10 and within 14 years. | Do. for life. | Do. to capital punishment. | Do. sentenced to pay fine. | Do. sentenced to furnish security. | Released | Year. | Months. | Days. | No. of Decrees referred to the Sudr Court under Sec. 11 Reg I of 1036. | Remaining on the file of the Criminal Court. | Total. | Under one month. | Above one and under three months. | Above three months. | Total. |
| Pulpanabapurum Criminal Court | 1 | 5 | 58 | 102 | 59 | 107 | 55 | 101 | 3 | 5 | 58 | 106 | 1 | 34 | 10 | ,, | 1 | 9 | 46 | ,, | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 4 | ,, | ,, | 10 | ,, | 1 | 1 | ,, | 1 | ,, | 1 |
| Trevandrum Do... | ,, | ,, | 77 | 169 | 77 | 169 | 58 | 113 | 13 | 44 | 71 | 157 | 4 | 46 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 40 | ,, | 10 | 10 | 5 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 3 | 2 | 14 | ,, | ,, | 4 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 6 | ,, | ,, | 6 |
| Quilon Do... | ,, | ,, | 106 | 204 | 106 | 201 | 90 | 176 | 10 | 20 | 100 | 196 | 22 | 46 | 16 | 4 | 11 | 19 | 58 | ,, | 6 | 5 | 8 | ,, | ,, | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 23 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 6 | ,, | ,, | 6 |
| Alleppey Do... | 2 | 16 | 123 | 260 | 125 | 276 | 120 | 248 | 5 | 28 | 125 | 270 | 2 | 81 | 5 | 3 | 13 | 15 | 129 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 16 | ,, | ,, | 9 | 1 | ,, | ,, | 2 | ,, | ,, | 8 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| Total...... | 3 | 21 | 364 | 735 | 367 | 756 | 323 | 638 | 31 | 97 | 354 | 735 | 29 | 207 | 40 | 9 | 31 | 49 | 273 | ,, | 17 | 15 | 29 | ,, | ,, | 10 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 26 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 3 | 10 | 13 | 12 | 1 | ,, | 13 |

## 7.

*Statement of Criminal Cases referred to the Sudr Court, under Section* XI *of Regulation* I *of* 1036.

| 1 Pending on the 31st Audy, 1041. | | 2 Filed during the year 1042. | | 3 Total. | | 4 Disposed of. | | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 Average interval from date of filing to disposal. | | | 10 Balance remaining. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. of Cases. | No. of Prisoners. | No. of Cases. | No. of Prisoners. | No. of Cases. | No. of Prisoners. | No. of Cases. | No. of Prisoners. | Confirmed. | Modified. | Reversed. | Total. | Years. | Months. | Days. | No. of Cases. | No. of Prisoners. |
| ,, | ,, | 31 | 93 | 31 | 93 | 29 | 87 | 7 | 18 | 4 | 29 | ,, | ,, | 14 | 2 | 6 |

## 8.

*Statement of Judgment Debtors for* 1042.

| Courts. | | No. of persons. |
|---|---|---|
| Pulpanabapoorum | Court ... ... | 20 |
| Trevandrum | Do. ... ... | 34 |
| Quilon | Do. ... ... | 79 |
| Alleppey | Do. ... ... | 15 |
| | Total...... | 148 |

## 9.

*Statement of Criminal Appeals made to the Sudr Court under Section 16 of Regulation I of 1036.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | | | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pending on the 31st Audy, 1041. | Received in 1042. | Total. | Disposed of. | Confirmed. | Modified. | Reversed. | Years. | Months. | Days. | Balance. |
| " | 35 | 35 | 34 | 19 | 12 | 3 | " | " | 13 | 1 |

## 10.

*Statement shewing the nature of suits filed in the 4 Zillah and 19 Moonsiff Courts of Travancore for the year 1042.*

| Courts. | 1 Suits between Jemmies and their tenants. | 2 Claims to division of Tarawad property (Marumakkathayam.) | 3 Suits otherwise connected with land. | 4 Suits connected with houses or other fixed property. | 5 Suits connected with debts, wages &c. | 6 Suits for damages for violation of caste privileges &c. | 7 Suits for division of property &c. among Pandi Hindus (Brahmins & Sudras.) | 8 Suits for division of property &c. among Numboories. | 9 Suits for claims of inheritance among other Makkathayam classes of Travancore such as Syrian Moplas, carpenters &c. | 10 Suits for inheritance &c. among the classes following the mixed system of inheritance. | 11 Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pulpanabapurum .. | 6 | 1 | 155 | 75 | 62 | 3 | 9 | " | 3 | " | 314 |
| Trevandrum .. | " | 3 | 139 | 1 | 80 | 1 | 2 | " | " | " | 226 |
| Quilon .. | 41 | 8 | 98 | " | 147 | 3 | 3 | " | 2 | " | 302 |
| Alleppey .. | 43 | 3 | 262 | 6 | 537 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 10 | " | 872 |
| Moonsiff Courts | 522 | 41 | 1,461 | 885 | 22,177 | 3 | 6 | " | 64 | " | 25,159 |
| Total.. | 612 | 56 | 2,115 | 967 | 23,003 | 14 | 23 | 4 | 79 | " | 26,873 |

## *Civil Justice.*

**16.** In last year's report it was stated how the number of original suits filed in the several Courts had risen from 5,374 in the year 1032 to 20,077 in 1041. But the year under review (namely 1042) has brought a still larger amount of work before the Courts of first instance, the aggregate number of suits filed having risen to the remarkable figure of 27,520.

**17.** The bulk of this number consists, of course, of suits cognisable by the lowest class of Judicatories, namely Moonsiffs.

**18.** This considerable increase in the litigation of the country need not however be deprecated. Property of all kinds, but especially that of the immovable class, has risen vastly in value, thus adding to the elements of contention. The people themselves have become better aware of their rights and more tenacious of them, so as not easily to allow them to be compromised. Then again, the various tribunals of the country increasingly command public confidence. As a general rule, justice is now to be had more speedily than before and nearer home. Add to these circumstances the fact that the new law of limitation of suits was expected to take effect from the following year, inducing the people to bring forward at once all such claims as would be barred if preferred after that law came into operation.

**19.** Less satisfactory causes may, indeed, have also contributed to the advance of judicial work, such as a mere spirit of litigation not particularly discouraged by the lower order of Vakeels about the Courts. But the effect of such causes cannot be considerable.

**20.** The following table shows how the work in question was disposed of.

| Courts. | 1041. | | | | | 1042. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 Pending. | 2 Filed. | 3 Total. | 4 Disposed of. | 5 Balance. | 6 Filed. | 7 Total of columns 5 & 6. | 8 Disposed of. | 9 Remaining. |
| Zillah Courts | 1,031 | 1,717 | 2,748 | 1,454 | 1,294 | 1,759 | 3,053 | 1,110 | 1,943 |
| Moonsiff Courts | 1,271 | 18,987 | 20,258 | 16,269 | 3,989 | 25,761 | 29,750 | 17,765 | 11,985 |
| Total... | 2,302 | 20,704 | 23,006 | 17,723 | 5,283 | 27,520 | 32,803 | 18,875 | 13,928 |

**21.** In consequence of the accumulation of cases towards the end of the year, a number of additional Moonsiffs were appointed to dispose of them, and it is hoped that the good effect of this step will be proved beyond all doubt when the next report is submitted.

**22.** The work done by the Moonsiffs appears satisfactory on the whole. They dispose of a very large number of suits, as the parties and witnesses and evidence of all kinds are quite close to them. Moreover, the interests at stake before them are generally not so important as to be very hard contested.

**23.** The following statement records in a small compass the work done by the Zillah Courts which are above those of the Moonsiffs.

| Courts. | 1041. | | | 1042. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 Pending and filed. | 2 Disposed of. | 3 Balance. | 4 Filed. | 5 Total of columns 3 & 4. | 6 Disposed of. | 7 Remaining. |
| Pulpanabapuram ... | 613 | 462 | 151 | 511 | 662 | 344 | 318 |
| Trevandrum ... ... | 731 | 390 | 341 | 293 | 634 | 282 | 352 |
| Quilon ... ... ... | 816 | 390 | 426 | 459 | 885 | 297 | 588 |
| Alleppey ... ... ... | 1,192 | 604 | 588 | 1,053 | 1,641 | 665 | 976 |
| Total...... | 3,352 | 1,846 | 1,506 | 2,316 | 3,822 | 1,588 | 2,234 |

**24.** Estimating the working power of the Zillah Courts by the number of suits they disposed of in the year, the numbers pending decision would require about sixteen months to be cleared. But it is to be borne in mind that, under the most favorable circumstances, no Court can possibly have the arrears at Zero point at the close of the year. Assuming that six months is the average duration of a suit, at least six months' work must remain on hand. Making this allowance, the balance shown in the foregoing statement represents about ten months' work.

**25.** Towards meeting this state of things, an additional Judge has been appointed in connection with the Alleppey Court.

**26.** The Judges of the Sudr Court thus review the work of the several Zillah Courts.

"It will be noticed that the Alleppey Court performed the greatest amount of work, and would have done more but for the long interval during which it was unavoidably left without its chief Judge.

"Trevandrum might have been expected to show more work. It is not always however that a Court can acquit itself favourably in regard to numerical results. Reasons which it would be almost impossible to detail in an annual review, but which can nevertheless be appreciated by the immediate controlling authority would sometimes prevent this. In regard to the Trevandrum Court we are aware that the time of the First Judge has had extra calls made on it in the course of the year, and that many old suits complicated by past delay and by frequent remands under the former practice in regard to what are called Sirkar Adalum cases, have had to be disposed of in the year. The progress of business was further impeded by the absence of the Judge on account of illness, notwithstanding temporary arrangements made to supply his place. . .

"We are in hopes however, that with the exertions being made by the two Judges, we will be able to report favorable progress in the ensuing year.

"The work of the Quilon Court is not satisfactory, and unless the new year brings more than an ordinary accession to the file, it will be our endeavour to see the balance reduced as much as possible.

"Padmanabapoorem has apparently exhibited greater activity."

**27.** The statement immediately following, exhibits the progress of work remaining, received, and disposed of in the Sudar Court.

| Nature of suits. | 1041. | | | 1042. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Filed inclusive of arrears. | Disposed of. | Balance. | Filed. | Total of Columns 3&4 | Disposed of. | Remaining. |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Appeals ... | 427 | 228 | 199 | 200 | 399 | 273 | 126 |
| Special Appeals... | 29 | 15 | 14 | 33 | 47 | 20 | 27 |
| Reviews ... | 16 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| Total. | 472 | 252 | 220 | 236 | 456 | 299 | 157 |

**28.** A comparison of the work done in the two years as above shown, bears testimony to the increased success of this Court in reducing their file. The figures in the last column of the statement are not otherwise than moderate.

**29.** Looking to the quality of the decisions passed by the Moonsiffs as gauged by the number of appeals from those decisions, it must be said to be satisfactory.

**30.** The number of appeals during the year was 557, or 5 per cent. of the appealable decrees.

**31.** The greater part of these appeals seems to have resulted in the confirmation of the original awards.

**32.** An equally favorable result cannot be expected in the cases disposed of by the Zillah Courts. Here the interests involved being much more important, the defeated litigant must be under far greater temptation to try the chance of an appeal, especially when justice is so lightly taxed as in Travancore. Nor can this be regarded as an evil; for, if the defeated party be not perfectly satisfied that justice has been done and wish to have the decision passed against him tested by an appeal to the superior Court, and is further willing to pay for this process, he

should not, it is obvious, be barred. The ratio of appeals to appealable cases in the instance of the Zillah Courts is accordingly so high as 20 per cent. But more than one half of these appeals have resulted in confirmations.

**33.** The Sudar Court observe "It is satisfactory for us to be able to state that the decisions submitted for our revision in the course of appeal exhibit increasing clearness and succinctness of statement as to facts, and a better comprehension and exposition of principles than was formerly the case, and thus render our own work of review and revision, more easy."

**34.** The quantity and quality of the justice administered having been remarked upon, it remains to speak of the speed attained, this being also an important element in the appreciation of the efficiency of the tribunals.

**35.** The subjoined tabular statement furnishes in one view the requisite means of judging in this respect.

| Courts. | Original. | | | | Appellate. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1041. | | 1042. | | 1041. | | 1042. | |
| | Months. | Days. | Months. | Days. | Months. | Days. | Months. | Days. |
| Sudar Court ... | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, | 9 | 7 | 8 | 28 |
| Zillah Court of Pulpanabapooram. | 3 | 9 | 4 | 29 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 22 |
| Do. of Trevandrum | 9 | 23 | 14 | 14 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 23 |
| Do. of Quilon ... | 7 | 4 | 9 | 12 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 4 |
| Do. of Alleppey ... | 9 | 10 | 9 | 21 | 5 | 16 | 6 | 3 |
| Moonsiff Courts ... | 1 | 7 | 1 | 28 | ,, | ,, | ,, | ,, |

**36**. It is evident from the foregoing statistics that, though some advance in the right direction has been made in some instances, there is scope for much improvement in future years. No doubt the Sudar Court keep in view a high ideal of speed, and will work up to it in time.

**37**. Attention may be drawn to the tabular statement No 10, which is a new one added this year. It may be interesting as classifying the litigation of the period according to its subject matter. As a first essay at the compilation of such statistics, it is difficult to say that this statement is perfectly accurate in all its details, but it may safely be regarded as a fair approximation at least.

**38**. The value of all the suits filed in the year amounts to the large sum of 25,00,000 Rupees, while the corresponding amount for the preceding year was 18,40,000 Rupees. The variation in this item has followed that in the numbers of suits. The next time it may be desirable to frame a statement showing the ratio of decisions in favor of plaintiffs to those in favor of defendants, as it might be instructive in more than one respect.

## *Criminal Justice.*

**39**. The tabular statement No. 6 given at the outset shews in one view, the working of the several Criminal Courts.

**40**. Even a cursory examination of it will satisfy the observer that this branch of Judicial work has been efficiently performed. The number of cases pending at the end of the year is extremely moderate; in fact, a better result can hardly be expected at any time. The average duration of the cases disposed of is also most satisfactory.

41. It is also manifest that flogging, as a punishment highly apposite in certain classes of cases, is more resorted to, and properly so, than has been usual.

42. The ratio of acquittals to the total number of prisoners tried was 37 per cent.

43. One feature in the disposition of the Courts must be alluded to here with satisfaction. They are sincerely as anxious to convict the accused where conviction would be just, as to acquit them where acquittal would be equitable. In other words, they equally appreciate the value of the maxims that "He imperils the innocent who spares the guilty" and "It is better that ten guilty men should escape than one innocent man suffer." It is to be remembered that ordinarily, Judges are under considerable temptation to err on the side of acquittal more than the demands of justice tempered by mercy require. If a person were wrongly acquitted, there would be scarcely any body to complain. The higher authorities are not in the habit of calling upon the tribunals for explanations in such cases. Such acquittals seldom come within the province of public criticism. On the other hand, a conviction, though just, comes to be severely scrutinized in various ways. Hence the temptation in question. But obviously conscientious Judges ought not to succumb to such considerations.

## POLICE.

44. The number of charges admitted on the files of the Police during the year 1042 was 16,198, which is in excess of that of the preceding year by 1,356.

45. This excess is entirely in the number of petty offences and belongs chiefly to those Districts where Police Ameens were newly appointed in that year.

**46.** The appointment of these officials has brought justice nearer the homes of many inhabitants who would formerly have hardly thought it worth their while to prosecute petty charges in an office several miles distant.

**47.** The number of charges which remained undecided at the end of the year was only 13.

**48.** Out of the 16,198 cases, only 352 or about 2 per cent. were sent up for trial to the higher tribunals. This proportion is more favorable than that of the previous year.

**49.** The total number of persons charged before the Police was 28,357, of whom 718 were committed to the Zillah Criminal Courts. Of the remaining number, 16,951 were convicted by the Police; 1,962 were discharged on compromise; 8576 were acquitted; and 150 were released on security for good behaviour.

**50.** Of the 28,357 persons, 1,726 or 6 per cent. were females. This ratio is very nearly the same as in last year and shows that either the women of Travancore are comparatively less offensive, or that there is greater reluctance to prosecute them.

**51.** The offences in which these females were concerned were mostly of a petty character. Four were charged with culpable homicide of whom two were of the Mussulman class, one Soodra, and the remaining one, Eloova.

**52.** The 718 persons involved in the graver crimes were of the following classes.

539 Hindus.
110 Christians.
69 Mussulmans.

**53.** Of these 718, thirty-five were females.

**54.** Out of the total number of persons charged in all the cases, 1,076, or nearly 4 per cent. were under 16 years of age; 13,050, or about 46 per cent., were between 16 and 30 years; and the rest were above 30.

**55.** Of the 16,951 persons convicted by the Police, 14,477 were punished only with fine; 1,199 only with imprisonment; 100 only with whipping; 336 with imprisonment and fine; 61 with imprisonment and whipping; 3 with whipping, imprisonment and fine.

**56.** The persons punished by the Police with whipping were mostly those convicted of theft.

**57.** Out of the number of persons sentenced to fines, only 9 had to pay fines above 25 Rupees, the fines imposed on the rest having been below this range.

**58.** The total amount of fines awarded by the Police was 43,652 Rupees. Of this sum, fines to the amount of 11,307 Rupees were commuted to imprisonment; 32,434 Rupees were recovered during the year including the arrears of the year preceding; and 481 Rupees remained unrecovered at the end of the year.

**59.** Of the 1,599 persons under imprisonment, 303 were sentenced to hard labor.

**60.** The sentences of hard labor were all for periods not exceeding three months.

**61.** Of the 28,357 persons charged in all the offences, 4 per cent. were placed in confinement preparatory to their trial. This percentage is the same as in the previous year.

**62.** Of these 1,298 persons, 718 were in confinement for periods not longer than 5 days; 309 for periods not longer than 10 days; 98 for periods not longer than 15 days; 76 for periods not longer than 20 days; 65 for periods not longer than 30 days; and 32 for periods above 30 days.

**63.** The period of this kind of confinement has in no instance exceeded two months.

**64.** The average delay in the disposal of cases by the Police was 7 days.

**65.** The average delay in the committal of cases to the higher Courts was 15 days.

**66.** The total number of offences charged stood thus distributed.

3,792 or about 23 per cent., were offences against the person.

1,415 or nearly 9 per cent., were offences against property.

1,615 or nearly 10 per cent., were cases of dispute regarding possession of lands scarcely constituting criminal offences.

146 or nearly 1 per cent., were cases of smuggling.

3 were offences against coinage.

The rest were of a miscellaneous character, including 17 cases of forgery and 9 of perjury.

**67.** Of the offences against the person, 3,624 or about 95 per cent. were petty assaults.

**68.** There were 22 cases of homicide brought to notice as being of a culpable character.

**69**. Four of these were dismissed by the Police, and the remaining 18 were sent up for the decision of the higher Courts.

**70**. The number of persons charged with the commission of the above crimes was 66; of whom 10 were Soodras, 23 Eloovas, 9 Pulayars, 1 Chavalakar, 2 Maravers 18 Christians, and 3 Mussulmans.

**71**. The number of attempts at suicide was 19.

**72**. Of the offences against property, 964, or about 68 per cent. were petty thefts.

**73**. There were 89 charges of robbery entertained by the Police, of which 17 were gang robberies.

**74**. The number of cases in each of which the amount of property represented to have been stolen exceeded 1,000 Rupees, was 9.

**75**. Of these 9 cases, 3 were dismissed by the Police for want of evidence and the rest were committed to the Courts.

**76**. The most serious gang robbery was one committed at Vechoor in Yettoomanoor District, the property represented to have been carried off being 23,000 Rupees. The perpetrators of the crime were mostly subjects of the British Government and those of Native Cochin. With the assistance promptly rendered by the Cochin Sircar and the British Police, the Criminals in this case were all successfully traced and brought to condign punishment. For this successful result, much credit is due to Shungoony Menon, the Peishcar in charge of the Northern Division who has at all times shown remarkable zeal and energy in the detection of criminals.

**77.** The total amount of property represented to have been stolen in all the cases before the Police was 67,509 Rupees, the amount proved to have been lost 17,618 Rs. and the amount recovered by the Police, 8,306 Rupees.

**78.** The proportion of property recovered to that found to have been lost contrasts unfavorably with that in the previous year.

**79.** The number of Sircar servants charged with offences connected with their public duties was, 47 for bribery, 62 for fraudulent entries in accounts; 72 for criminal misappropriation, and 131 for illegal acts of other descriptions.

**80.** The total number of Sircar servants involved in Criminal charges is thus 312, which compares very favourably with the figure in the previous year. Most of these men were on salaries below 20 Rupees.

**81.** The number of officials convicted was 233, and these were dealt with as follows: 127 dismissed or suspended; 70 fined; 26 imprisoned, and 10 imprisoned and fined.

**82.** The number of accidental deaths brought to light was 188. The number of deaths by suicide was 36.

**83.** Of the 28,357 persons who had to appear before the Police to answer to the charges preferred against them, the number that attended under summonses was 21,825, and that under warrants, 1,120. The remaining number, 5,412, includes those summarily apprehended and those whose attendance was procured by verbal notices.

**84.** The value of property attached according to law to enforce attendance of accused persons was 3,301 Rupees; of which, property only to the extent about 200 Rupees had to be confiscated.

**85.** The aggregate amount to which bonds of recognisance for the appearance of accused parties were executed before the Police was 42,816 Rupees, of which, the sum forfeited to the Sircar was only 385 Rupees.

**86.** It may be an interesting fact to state that the number of witnesses examined by the Police in respect to the offences charged, was 34,607.

**87.** The witnesses do not seem to have been unnecessarily detained.

**88.** It was stated in a previous report that from the success which had attended the appointment of Police Ameens, the Sircar felt quite encouraged to multiply these Officers with a view to relieve Tasildars of a portion of their Police duties where they were onerous. In furtherance of this view, three Police Ameens were entertained in the year under report; one at Killyoor in the Eraniel District, one at Neymum in the Neyattenkara District, and the third at Nanjeenad, the last being charged with the special conservancy of the Irrigation and other public works in that part of the country.

**89.** In the year under report the pay of all the Police Peons at the Capital was increased, a measure which appeared necessary in consequence of the high prices of provisions. The salaries of the outstation peons were also raised, but as this was done in the current year, it will be fully noticed in the next report.

**90.** The total number of Police petitions received at the Dewan's Cutcherry was 2,643, of which, 147 were appeals from the decisions of the Dewan Peishcars.

**91.** Of these appeals 49 were reversed or modified.

92. In conclusion, it may be generally stated, without fear of contradiction, that a very high degree of security of person and property has now been attained in Travancore. The inhabitants build houses far out of towns and live there without fear. Men and women, the latter with costly ornaments, travel by the highways night and day without apprehension. Isolated Bazaars are often found in charge of mere boys or girls. The crops in the fields are guarded only against beasts or birds by women or children. Men move about without arms of any kind for protection. Cattle are let loose to graze, and return, often without any one to look after them. But such evidentiary facts need not be multiplied. A certain amount of crime, however, must necessarily exist in a given state of society in spite of even the most careful preventive or penal arrangements, such crime having its origin mostly in passions which cannot at once be eradicated by legislative wisdom or administrative energy. For instance, it is found that a certain number of culpable homicides are annually committed. Such crimes reproduce themselves almost with the regularity of a natural law, the aberrations being confined to a narrow range. These homicides are generally the effect of the excitability of certain classes, of certain social peculiarities, of defective education or imperfect discipline. Such crimes may be reduced so as to approach and even reach a minimum; but of course, they cannot be abolished altogether. Due allowance being made for such necessarily recurring criminality, which is often found inseparably connected with certain social conditions, it will probably be admitted that Travancore presents the spectacle of a remarkably quiet and well behaved population.

## JAILS.

**93.** The number of convicts in the several jails, at the beginning of the year under report, was ... 589

| | |
|---|---|
| the beginning of the year under report, was ... | 589 |
| Admitted during the year ... ... ... | 474 |
| Total... | 1063 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Released, on expiration of sentence... ... | 503 |
| Escaped ... ... ... ... ... | 0 |
| Died .. ... ... .. .. ... | 22 |
| | 525 |

**94.** Thus the number of convicts remaining at the end of the year was 538. This is 51 less than that in the preceding year.

**95.** Of the 474 convicts admitted during the year, two were females.

**96.** The 538 prisoners who were in the jails at the end of the year were of the following classes.

| | |
|---|---|
| Brahmins .. .. .. .. .. | 14 |
| Other Hindus .. .. .. .. ... | 390 |
| Christians .. .. .. .. .. | 67 |
| Mohamedans .. .. .. .. .. | 67 |
| | 538 |

**97.** The following statement may be of interest as showing the distribution of the convicts for the year 1042 compared with that for 1041 according to the Talooks to which the convicts belong.

| | 1042 | 1041 | | 1042 | 1041 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thovalay ... | 2 | 5 | Chenganoor ... | 9 | 6 |
| Augustuswaram ... | 15 | 10 | Thiroovallah ... | 9 | 16 |
| Eraniel ... | 24 | 39 | Cottayam ... | 5 | 17 |
| Culcoolam ... | 16 | 16 | Chunganacherry | 13 | 11 |
| Velavancode ... | 24 | 31 | Yettoomanur ... | 13 | 14 |
| Nayattenkara ... | 25 | 26 | Vykom ... | 15 | 15 |
| Nedoomungad ... | 14 | 5 | Chertala ... | 27 | 24 |
| Trevandrum ... | 77 | 66 | Muaattupula ... | 15 | 10 |
| Sheraingeel ... | 5 | 12 | Thodupula ... | 5 | 12 |
| Quilon ... | 50 | 48 | Meenachel ... | 1 | 4 |
| Kotarakara ... | 12 | 18 | Konnatunad ... | 10 | 11 |
| Puthanapooram ... | 2 | 3 | Alengad ... | 19 | 20 |
| Kunnatur ... | 8 | 7 | Paroor ... | 22 | 27 |
| Karnagapally ... | 17 | 30 | Shencotah ... | 1 | 0 |
| Kartigapally ... | 36 | 29 | | | |
| Ambalapula ... | 33 | 36 | | 537 | 583 |
| Mavelikara ... | 13 | 15 | | | |

**98.** The remaining one was a subject of the Cochin Sircar.

**99.** Of the 538 prisoners, 488 were under sentence of hard labor.

**100.** The 538 prisoners stood thus distributed in regard to the terms of their imprisonment.

59 including 2 females under sentence of life imprisonment.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 21 | under terms of imprisonment | from 28 to 16 years. |
| 13 | do. | from 15 to 11 years. |
| 89 | do. | from 10 to 6 years. |
| 356 | do. | below 6 years. |

**101**. The average daily strength in the jails was 557.

**102**. The average rate of mortality was $3\frac{9}{10}$ per cent. of the average daily strength, which is less than that in the preceding year, a result for which the Sircar is largely indebted to the untiring zeal of the Durbar Physician assisted by the Medical Officers in charge of the Quilon and Alleppey jails.

**103**. Of the 22 convicts who died, 2 were 25 years old: 7 were between 30 and 40: 11 between 41 and 60 years and 2 between 64 and 65 years.

**104**. Eleven of these 22 convicts died in the first year of their imprisonment; 9 in the second year; one in the third year, and the remaining one in the sixth year.

**105**. It would seem therefore that the first and second years of imprisonment form the most trying period of convict life, a fact which the Officers in medical charge of the Jails are probably well aware of.

**106**. There was only one death from cholera, none from small pox.

**107**. The total amount of charges incurred on account of the Jail Establishement was 31,419 Rs. This gives an average cost of 56 Rs. per convict for a year, which exceeds the rate of the previous year by 4 Rs. The increase was due to the change from batta in money to a fixed rice allowance as noticed in the last Report.

**108**. The prisoners continue to be employed chiefly on the public roads and public gardens. An attempt was indeed, made some time since at the substitution of intramural labor. But it has now been entirely abandoned. Whatever may be urged in theory in favor of such labor it is

found in practice that out door work is preferable by far. It promotes health and increases the deterrent effect of punishment by adding to its ignominy even in respect of the prisoners of the lowest class.

**109**. The prisoners who have been sentenced to simple imprisonment are found idling away their time. It is intended hereafter to give them some work appropriate to their profession and physical capacity.

## LAND REVENUE.

**110**. The character of the season may be judged from the following statement showing the rain fall at Trevandrum for the years 1041 and 1042 and also the mean fall.

| Months. | For 1041 | For 1042 | Mean fall for a series of years. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Inches. | | |
| August .. | 3·480 | 4·157 | 4·351 |
| September .. | 0·467 | 1·481 | 3·314 |
| October .. | 11·310 | 7·699 | 11·301 |
| November .. | 5·530 | 8·580 | 6·671 |
| December .. | 1·474 | 3·724 | 2·831 |
| January .. | 0·179 | ,, | 0·833 |
| February .. | 0·656 | 0·961 | 0·588 |
| March .. | ,, | 0·732 | 1·842 |
| April .. | 2·078 | 4·154 | 4·582 |
| May .. | 0·768 | 11·023 | 12·806 |
| June .. | 10·449 | 10·755 | 12·253 |
| July .. | 12·921 | 5·757 | 7·101 |
| | 49·312 | 59·023 | 68·473 |

**111.** It will thus be seen that, though the year under review falls short of an average year, it was by no means so deficient in rain fall as its predecessor.

**112.** Registers of the fall of rain have been established at Quilon, Alleppey and Peermade, and the results will be recorded from next year.

**113.** The total revenue derived from land is stated under the head of Finance, but the component elements may be given here.

| | | Rupees. |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue from Paddy Lands | .. | 11,44,384 |
| Do. from garden do. | .. | 4,04,120 |
| Miscellaneous ... | .. | 1,29,150 |
| | Total.. | 16,77,654 |

**114.** About 1,170 acres of paddy land and 2,697 pieces of garden land were newly registered in the course of the year.

**115.** Six thousand seven hundred and thirty four acres of forest land fit for Coffee were advertised for sale in the year. Of these 3,783 acres of land were taken up.

**116.** Regular Title Deeds were issued to the grantees of Coffee lands in 13 instances.

**117.** Only a few Estates have come into bearing as yet, but many may be expected to yield handsome crops in a very few years, and then the quantities of Coffee exported from the country will express clearly the extent of the speculation and its success.

**118.** The subjoined statement shows the work performed by the Survey Department established specially for surveying Coffee Estates.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Surveyed in the year, | acres | 7,669 | including some work in the plains. |
| Mapped in | Do. | do. 6,369 | |

**119.** It is desirable to take a retrospective view of the working of this Department and the following particulars enable us to take such a view.

**120.** The Department was established in the month of January 1865.

**121.** The total expenditure incurred from that period up to the end of the year was for salaries .. Rs. 17,990
for contingencies .. Rs. 940

Total.. 18,930

**122.** During that interval 37 maps were received making a total of 10,763 acres.

**123.** Distributing the cost over the acres surveyed and mapped, each acre has cost the State a little over a Rupee and 12 annas which is not an excessive charge considering that some more land was surveyed but not mapped when the year closed, and that the establishment did also some miscellaneous work in addition such as the Survey of Thambanoor fields, the Poolienthoorthe lands, the Peermade Gardens, the Trevandrum Public gardens, Salt Pans, &c.

**124.** The value of Sircar Pattom lands enfranchised by his Highness in 1865 continues to rise rapidly. The transactions in this class of property for the year under review represent a value of about 6,50,000 Rs.

**125.** From next year it will be in the power of the Sircar to state the value of transactions in *all* kinds of landed property. The Registration Department will furnish very useful and interesting data regarding agricultural property.

**126.** The most important measure of the year connected with land may now be briefly noticed.

**127.** In para 101 of the last Administration Report it was observed,

"In Travancore there has been from time immemorial a class of large landed proprietors called Jemmies. Their lands, as long as they are not to any degree alienated, enjoy an absolute exemption from taxation. But they have been largely alienated on what is called Kanapauttum tenure. Under this tenure, the ryots have been holding the Jemmom lands of the Jemmies subject to a rent to the landlord (Jemmy) abated to the extent of the interests alienated by him. Under this tenure, thousands of ryots have been occupying lands for generations, building houses and Churches, carrying out various improvements, and in short looking upon their tenure as of a permanent character. An important question has now been raised and pressed by the Jemmies, it being whether they have not the right to eject the Tenant on repayment of the consideration received at the time of the original lease. Though, so far as researches into the matter have yet advanced, it seems possible that *originally* the Jemmy did reserve to himself the right of ouster, yet it appears to be a matter of fact that the alleged right has not been practically exercised, and that for generations, the conduct of the parties absolutely and relatively has been such as to indicate a belief on both sides, that the Tenant would not be disturbed so long as he continued to

pay the stipulated dues to his landlord. It would seem undesirable to refuse to an industrious Tenantry, the sole improvers of the Jemmom lands, the benefit of the prescription that has thus arisen, and by allowing the Jemmy's alleged right to re-enter, to lead to a general unsettlement and deterioration of one of the most valuable species of property to which the Tenants have become, from length of occupation, bound by ties of affection and attachment as strong as can be conceived. The question is of vital importance to agricultural prosperity, and is engaging attention with a view to an early, final and equitable settlement."

**128.** Such a settlement has now been happily effected. The question underwent the fullest discussion commensurate with its importance. Those who may wish to study the details must be referred to the Memoranda drawn up on the subject by the First Judge of the Sudar Court, by the Dewan, and finally by the British Resident Mr. Newill, as well as by his predecessor Mr. Fisher.

**129.** Ultimately the conclusion was unanimously arrived at that certain tenures covered by the general designation of Kanapauttom are not redeemable, in other words that the Tenant holding under such tenures is a perpetual Tenant, and as such, cannot be ousted; that the Jemmy or landlord is perpetually entitled to an annual rent and other fees, and in certain cases, to fines for renewal of lease, the said rent being under certain limitations of local usage, subject to periodical re-adjustment.

**130.** It was satisfactorily demonstrated that such is and has long been the agrarian custom of the country; that it had been fully recognised by Sovereign authority; that momentous vested interests have sprung up under its operation; that it admirably protects the mutual interests of

tenants and landlords; that it is strongly conducive to agricultural improvement and prosperity; and that as such, it required only to be unequivocally re-affirmed for the guidance of parties concerned and of the Courts which have to decide between those parties.

**131.** The whole subject having been placed before His Highness in its true light, His Highness was pleased to issue the following Royal Proclamation which is too important to be omitted in this record of progress.

" Proclamation by His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore issued under date the 25th Carcadagom 1042, corresponding with the 8th of August 1867.

" Whereas, in reference to communications dated respectively the 25th Vrichigom 1005 and 14th Toolam 1007, issued to the Appeal Court under order of the then Maha Rajah, on Petitions addressed to the Palace by Jemmies and Tenants on the subject of their reciprocal relations, it has been found expedient to re-affirm and render clear the sentiments expressed in those communications, and to give them effect in a way equitable to both parties; it is hereby notified,

1. " While Tenants hold lands of Jemmies for a consideration under such tenures as Kanapauttom—Ottee—Marayapauttom—Oolavoopauttom—Kodalikani &c., and so long as they pay the stipulated rent and other customary dues, they shall not be liable to action for ouster by the Jemmies nor shall the Courts give Judgment in favor of such action.

2. " The Jemmy shall be at liberty to exercise according to the rules and usage appertaining thereto, the right of re-adjusting the rent at the renewal of the lease, where such re-adjustment is allowed by custom.

3. " The Jemmy may sue the Tenant for the recovery of rent and other dues with interest thereon, where such dues have fallen into arrears. The Jemmy may seek recovery of land also, where, notwithstanding express demand, the Tenant has withheld payment of the rent due for a whole period of twelve years. In cases of such suits the Courts may award payment of rent and other dues; and where it is proved that payment of rent for a whole period of twelve years has been so withheld by the Tenant, in such case alone, the Courts shall be competent to order restoration of land also, such restoration being subject to payment of compensation for improvements &c. which may be due to the Tenant according to local usage.

4. " Where the Jemmy refuses to receive the rent renewal fees &c. the Tenant shall be at liberty to deposit the same in the proper Moonsiff Court with a written Declaration or Variola, in detail setting forth the Jemmy's refusal. Where rents &c. are due in kind, the payment to be deposited shall be the price thereof calculated at the Niruk or market rate. Payments hitherto justly due to the Jemmy shall be deposited, as above, in one sum, and in regard to future rent &c. they may be deposited as they fall due, at the end of each Malabar year.

5. " The Variola accompanying the deposit shall be filed in the Moonsiff Court free of Institution fee; and a Notice shall be issued to the Jemmy requiring him to receive the payment deposited, and grant an acquittance to the Tenant.

6. " If the Jemmy fail to appear, or, appearing, refuse to receive the amount deposited by the Tenant, the Moonsiff shall pass judgment recording the fact of refusal by the Jemmy. The said judgment shall also contain statements in reference to the particular items of dues deposit-

ed, the property in respect to which the rents &c. were due, the periods for which they were stated to be due and so forth.

7. "The judgment so passed shall be a bar to any action by the Jemmy for ejecting the Tenant on the ground of non-payment of the rent &c. to which such judgment refers.

8. "Where, in future, the Jemmy grants leases on receipt of a consideration, if he should desire to secure the right of revocation, in respect to any lease so granted, he shall clearly express the same in the lease deed, to the following effect. 'It is hereby declared that at any time after such a day, of such a month, of such a year, the Jemmy shall have the right to redeem the land (forming the subject of the lease) from the Tenant, and the Tenant shall in no way demur to the exercise of such right.' And the Jemmy shall be at liberty to seek ejection of the Tenant holding such lease and the Courts may order ejection, in accordance with the terms of the lease.

(Abstract Translation)

(Signed) T. MADAVA ROW,
Dewan.

**132**. The provisions of this declaratory Notification, those of His Highness' Notification of 1865 enfranchising the extensive crown lands comprehended under the designation of Sircar Pauttom, and the long standing and well understood custom of the country by which the Tenant is entitled to the value of the improvements he makes, unless the contrary be expressly stipulated for in the lease, constitute what may be termed the Magna Charta of the Travancore Ryot.

**133.** The pledges thus established, calculated as they are to promote fixity of tenure and to protect the Tenant in respect to the improvements made at his cost, must be scrupulously adhered to by successive administrations; and the land tax continuing to leave, as it now does, a very fair margin of profit to the party or parties interested in agricultural property, the undoubted effect of this policy will be the attainment in time of a degree of prosperity even much higher than that hitherto attained.

## CUSTOMS.

**134.** The following is a comparative Statement of Exports of principal goods from Travancore during the years 1041 and 1042, with their quantities and values.

| No. | Goods. | 1041. | | 1042. | | Increase. | | Decrease. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Quantity. | Value. Rs. | Quantity. | Value Rs. | Quantity. | Value. Rs. | Quantity. | Value. Rs. |
| 1 | Copra ................................Cwts. | 1,57,527 | 12,83,262 | 1,52,267 | 12,39,928 | „ | „ | 5,260 | 43,334 |
| 2 | Coir ...... . ..............................do. | 86,154 | 7,89,897 | 87,055 | 7,98,249 | 901 | 8,352 | „ | „ |
| 3 | Pepper ..........................Candies | 5,086 | 3,88,265 | 1,952 | 1,49,073 | „ | „ | 3,134 | 2,39,192 |
| 4 | Vettoopauck .........................do. | 3,026 | 3,03,552 | 2,465 | 2,50,956 | „ | „ | 561 | 52,596 |
| 5 | Cocoanut................................No. | 89,17,725 | 2,27,240 | 1,46,70,175 | 3,73,544 | 57,52,450 | 1,46,304 | „ | „ |
| 6 | Cocoanut Oil.........................Cwts. | 15,032 | 2,14,323 | 11,276 | 1,60,783 | „ | „ | 3,756 | 53,540 |
| 7 | Palmyra Jaggery ....................do. | 51,416 | 1,83,523 | 22,913 | 81,780 | „ | „ | 28,503 | 1,01,743 |
| 8 | Salt Fish..................................do. | 70,505 | 1,44,805 | 73,040 | 1,49,024 | 2,535 | 4,219 | „ | „ |
| 9 | Coffee ....................................do. | 4,777 | 1,20,787 | 9,655 | 2,11,542 | 4,878 | 90,755 | „ | „ |
| 10 | Wood in logs................................ | „ | 1,10,966 | „ | 1,19,843 | „ | 8,877 | „ | „ |
| 11 | Tamarind........................... Cwts. | 36,936 | 1,10,194 | 81,670 | 2,42,198 | 44,734 | 1,32,004 | „ | „ |
| 12 | Dry Ginger ............................do. | 8,516 | 86,492 | 12,644 | 1,28,488 | 4,128 | 41,996 | „ | „ |
| 13 | Paddy ....................................do. | 41,476 | 85,669 | 25,259 | 51,080 | „ | „ | 16,217 | 34,589 |
| 14 | Peenaka Oil ..........................do. | 8,212 | 67,017 | 9,722 | 79,319 | 1,510 | 12,302 | „ | „ |
| 15 | Arrowroot and flour ................do. | 4,029 | 60,891 | 2,922 | 38,932 | „ | „ | 1,107 | 21,959 |
| 16 | Coir fibre ................... .........do. | 8,099 | 57,911 | 10,375 | 74,269 | 2,276 | 16,358 | „ | „ |
| 17 | Hides ........................................... | „ | 43,619 | „ | 40,922 | „ | „ | „ | 2,697 |
| 18 | Molasses ............................Cwts. | 10,037 | 40,890 | 17,257 | 70,280 | 7,220 | 29,390 | „ | „ |
| | Total...... | „ | 43,19,303 | „ | 42,60,210 | „ | 4,90,557 | „ | 5,49,650 |

**135.** The foregoing statement does not embrace those exports which are free of duty, such as Teak Timber and Cardamoms which are among the important and valuable staples of the country.

**136.** No import statement is given, for, with the exception of Tobacco, which is noticed under a separate head, the imports that pay duty are very trifling because most of the extensive imports into the country are from British India, and these, under the terms of the Interportal convention concluded in 1865, are exempt from duty, and consequently no accounts are kept.

**137.** The export trade is not as satisfactory as could be wished, for the two-fold reason that the previous year's drought unfavorably influenced production and that the depression of trade in consequence of the failures at Bombay extended itself to Travancore also.

**137.** (a) The following statement shows the principal goods exported in the year, and the amount of duty yielded by them.

| No. | Goods. | Amount of duty. | No. | Goods. | Amount of duty. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rupees. | | | Rupees. |
| 1 | Copra......... | 61,996 | 12 | Palmyra Jaggery. | 4,089 |
| 2 | Coir ......... | 39,912 | 13 | Punnaka Oil ...... | 3,966 |
| 3 | Pepper ...... | 30,502 | 14 | Coir fibre ......... | 3,713 |
| 4 | Cocoanuts ... | 18,677 | 15 | Molasses .......... | 3,514 |
| 5 | Vettupauk... | 12,547 | 16 | Paddy.............. | 2,554 |
| 6 | Tamarind .. | 12,110 | 17 | Hides.............. | 2,046 |
| 7 | Timber ...... | 11,984 | 18 | Arrowroot & flour | 1,946 |
| 8 | Coffee......... | 10,577 | 19 | Peroompiar(Dholl) | 1,082 |
| 9 | Cocoanut Oil | 8,039 | 20 | Rice .............. | 880 |
| 10 | Salt fish...... | 7,451 | 21 | Turmeric ......... | 647 |
| 11 | Dry Ginger | 6,424 | 22 | Horse gram ...... | 598 |

**137.** (b) *The following statement shows the quantities of the principal goods exported during the last fifteen years.*

| No. | Goods. | 1028. | 1029. | 1030. | 1031. | 1032. | 1033. | 1034. | 1035. | 1036. | 1037. | 1038. | 1039. | 1040. | 1041. | 1042. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Copra ......................Cwts. | 1,07,234 | 1,31,130 | 1,15,701 | 1,17,876 | 1,44,837 | 1,42,833 | 1,83,603 | 1,63,717 | 1,97,157 | 1,98,666 | 2,79,882 | 2,39,180 | 2,03,128 | 1,57,527 | 1,52.267 |
| 2 | Coir ..............................Do. | 305 | 42,119 | 47,500 | 42,424 | 51,831 | 53,225 | 66,901 | 72,700 | 94,940 | 86,692 | 91,946 | 93,207 | 82,365 | 86,154 | 87,055 |
| 3 | Cocoanuts ...................No. | 43,66,228 | 50,44,849 | 50,79,400 | 45,93,305 | 38,79,215 | 42,12,196 | 61,34.434 | 54,32,547 | 60,66,516 | 58,46,441 | 64,44,505 | 93,68,323 | 86,14,621 | 89,17,725 | 1,46,70,175 |
| 4 | Vettupauk..............Candies. | 2,383 | 2,305 | 2,507 | 2,651 | 2,324 | 2,653 | 2,453 | 3,132 | 2,903 | 3,176 | 3,340 | 3,669 | 3,765 | 3,026 | 2,465 |
| 5 | Tamarind ................Cwts. | 28,385 | 38,881 | 46,242 | 69,167 | 32,698 | 44,895 | 45,838 | 55,888 | 49,464 | 27,207 | 45,779 | 33,621 | 30,013 | 36,936 | 81,670 |
| 6 | Coffee ...........................Do. | 1,033 | 453 | 1,244 | 830 | 1,132 | 929 | 1,174 | 587 | 1,513 | 1,941 | 2,567 | 2,979 | 3,985 | 4.777 | 9,655 |
| 7 | Cocoanut Oil................Do. | 8,208 | 27,086 | 40,147 | 13,169 | 18,500 | 19,996 | 11,494 | 12,478 | 24,454 | 9,616 | 41,441 | 39,390 | 21,820 | 15,032 | 11,276 |
| 8 | Salt fish .......................Do. | 29,761 | 31,321 | 26,982 | 28,590 | 42,251 | 30,214 | 34,984 | 27,731 | 39,115 | 49,655 | 35,923 | 54.167 | 60,122 | 70,505 | 73,040 |
| 9 | Dry Ginger.....................Do. | 15,769 | 11,080 | 13,710 | 10,005 | 9,851 | 12,366 | 13,782 | 14,667 | 17,763 | 15,406 | 19,087 | 19,224 | 14,667 | 8,516 | 12,644 |
| 10 | Punnaka Oil................Cwt. | 5,927 | 9,217 | 3,387 | 2,766 | 6,172 | 5,391 | 9,749 | 6,110 | 2,926 | 8,428 | 7,340 | 14,901 | 14,198 | 8,212 | 9,722 |
| 11 | Palmyra Jaggery ...........Do. | 5,584 | 32,339 | 27,630 | 20,212 | 25,527 | 22,953 | 20,234 | 19,662 | 10,107 | 12,233 | 17,734 | 23,928 | 40,557 | 51,416 | 22,913 |
| 12 | Coir fibre.......................Do. | 62 | 45 | 127 | 36 | 36 | 21 | 544 | 414 | 1,117 | 4,544 | 5,249 | 6,143 | 5,105 | 8,099 | 10,375 |
| 13 | Molasses .......................Do. | 1,033 | 3,371 | 6,755 | 7,261 | 3,564 | 4,514 | 7,670 | 5,703 | 8,957 | 9,662 | 11,084 | 6,631 | 5,164 | 10,037 | 17,257 |
| 14 | Paddy ...........................Do. | 11,366 | 39,592 | 20,420 | 1,133 | 17,418 | 25,357 | 14,258 | 12,415 | 5,974 | 6,223 | 10,619 | 6,948 | 80,654 | 41,476 | 25,259 |
| 15 | Arrowroot and flour ......Do. | 811 | (1,326 | 909 | 1,458 | 1,920 | 2,474 | 1,632 | 832 | 1,650 | 1,249 | 1,597 | 1,354 | 2,887 | 4,029 | 2,922 |
| 16 | Hides ..................Score. | 101 | 774 | 384 | 1,025 | 4,244 | 2,130 | 1,440 | 1,497 | 2,356 | 2,111 | 2,034 | 2,180 | 1,901 | 2,184 | 2,126 |
| 17 | Paroompyar (Dholl)......Cwt. | ,, | ,, | 104 | 78 | 155 | 109 | 33 | 37 | 14 | 420 | 498 | 2,527 | 3,076 | 2,086 | 7,211 |
| 18 | Rice ...............................Do. | 975 | 1,059 | 1,563 | 211 | 1,354 | 2,697 | 4,132 | 486 | 162 | 1,161 | 837 | 2,869 | 12,704 | 1,855 | 5,427 |
| 19 | Horse Gram .................Do. | ,, | ,, | 157 | ,, | 536 | 7,585 | 219 | 796 | 64 | 176 | 542 | 38 | 18 | 650 | 4,888 |
| 20 | Turmeric .....................Do. | 1,646 | 2,210 | 2,574 | 4,895 | 6,464 | 8,403 | 6,614 | 2,813 | 3,966 | 5,931 | 4,608 | 4,473 | 3,670 | 2,669 | 4,311 |
| 21 | Pepper.....................Candies. | 4,644 | 4,782 | 2,186 | 2,797 | 2,279 | 3,313 | 2,386 | 5,958 | 1,166 | 3,710 | 1,724 | 4,886 | 2,750 | 5,086 | 1,952 |

**138.** The foregoing statement shows the progress of the export trade. It seems difficult to evolve any definite law of increase from the several figures. The quantity of a given produce shown as exported depends on the state of the season of the year itself or of the previous year, upon the state of the principal markets to which it is taken, and partly upon the honesty of the customs officers. There may be other circumstances also more or less influencing exports, not quite so patent as these.

**139.** The exports of copra appear to have been highest in 1038, probably owing to the succession of favorable seasons which had preceded. In 1042, the year under review, the exports have much fallen, owing partly to the failure of the south west monsoon in the antecedent year. But some compensation for this fall is found in the increased exports of other produce of the cocoanut tree, namely coir and cocoanuts.

**140.** Vettupauk, or Arecanuts show a decadence by no means satisfactory, considering that the duty has been reduced and many restrictions upon trade have been abolished. The several Division Peishcars will be requested to enquire carefully into the causes of this apparent decline which is really disappointing.

**141.** The exports of Tamarind have this year attained a maximum, a fact difficult to reconcile with the circumstance of the previous year's drought.

**142.** Coffee too has been steadily advancing, and the export in 1042 is the highest in the table, though the quantity, absolutely regarded, is as yet small. But it is to be recollected that the Hills have only recently become the scene of the speculation. Many estates are just coming into bearing, and hence this item must be viewed as quite

in its infancy. It is expected to attain to great importance so as to recoup to the Sircar in time, the outlay it is making on roads for the transit of the produce.

**143.** Cocoanut oil, of which upwards of 41,000 cwts. were exported in 1038, has rapidly declined to about a fourth of that quantity. It is chiefly exported to Europe by the European merchants of Cochin, but their operations were much restricted during the years from 1038.

**144.** Salt fish, one would have expected to have declined in consequence of the recent enhancement of the monopoly price of salt, but the actual figures disclose a contrary result. The highest export is in the year under review.

**145**. Palmyra Jaggery, which had suffered a depression in 1036 rapidly rose afterwards till it not only resumed its former standard but by far transcended it in 1041. In 1042, however, it has suffered a very considerable check.

**146**. Coir fibre shows a general tendency to rise. It must be remarked that but little fibre as raw material finds export. The manufactured goods of the fibre, such as matting of various kinds, door mats &c. turned out by that enterprising American Mr. Darragh are allowed to pay duty as fibre only, by way of encouragement to this manufacture. They are exported to Calcutta and America chiefly. Thus while the raw material pays duty, the labor expended upon it is exempted till the manufacture takes firm root in the country.

**147.** Molasses, the produce of the sugar cane, have reached an unprecedentedly high figure in the year under review. It is difficult to assign an intelligible reason for this phenomenon.

**148.** The exports of paddy must naturally fluctuate much, as they depend upon the supply grown in the country and the demand in the neighbouring territories, this supply and demand being in themselves very variable.

**149.** Pepper is an important staple of the country and holds a high place chiefly in the French market. The quantities vary much, being extremely sensitive to the influences of the seasons.

**150.** In the last Administration report it was observed "Pepper is the only article which is still charged with an exceptionally high duty, it being 15 Rupees per candy. When the state of the finances would permit of it, the Sircar will consider if it cannot be further reduced." This, of course, was not lost sight of. At the end of the year, the finances appearing in a prosperous condition leaving a good surplus at the disposal of the Sircar, the Pepper duty was reduced as announced to the public in a Proclamation by His Highness the Maha Rajah, the English translation of which is as follows: "It is hereby notified to all concerned that We have ordered, that from and after $\frac{\text{1st Avany 1043,}}{\text{16th August 1867,}}$ a reduction of six Rupees be made from the duty of 15 British Rupees hitherto levied on every Candy of Pepper exported from this country and that British Rupees nine be levied instead, the candy being of 500 English lbs.

"The existing rules in regard to the payment of this duty are not otherwise altered, and therefore they are to be observed as heretofore.

"In consequence of the aforesaid reduction of duty, it is expected that the cultivators will feel stimulated to extend the cultivation of the spice, and that smuggling being checked, all the produce collected will pay the regulated duty."

**151.** This measure involved a sacrifice of from twenty to thirty thousand Rupees per annum.

**152.** The Pepper duty requires to be further reduced; and this the Sircar hopes to be able to effect before very long.

**153.** In para 116 of the last Administration Report the surrender of an annual revenue of about 40,000 Rupees for the benefit of the export trade in Sooparee or Arecanuts was announced. It was observed "It is certain that the measure has been the means of sweeping away the great number of rules and regulations which were specially designed to prevent the smuggling of this produce and which caused oppression and clogged trade." The beneficial effect of the relief thus conceded, has since been testified to by the Peishcar of the Quilon Division after careful personal observation.

**154.** This officer states in his annual report— "The removal of several injurious restrictions on the trade in Sooparee is producing beneficial results to the growers of the article. Under the former system, some of the leading merchants had maintained a sort of monopoly of the article at the expense of the producers. The latter generally found it difficult to sell the article to any other than the merchants. The effect of this was that the field of competition was circumscribed and the growers could not get the price they fairly expected. The recent arrangements have afforded them complete freedom of sale, and now they sell the article at a price nearly double of what they used to get before the introduction of the measure in question. This additional gain must no doubt tend to encourage them to extend the cultivation of this article."

## SALT.

**155.** The total quantity of salt sold in the year was 3,863 Garces, being slightly larger than in the previous year.

**156.** The gross revenue realized from this monopoly was Rupees 8,06,722.

**157.** To ascertain the net revenue, the following deductions must be made from the last mentioned figure.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cost of foreign salt sold | ..Rs. | 1,68,550 |
| Do. of home manufactured do. ... | ,, | 29,923 |
| Cost of establishment connected with the administration of the salt revenue | ..Rs. | 15,282 |
| Contingencies .. | ..Rs. | 37,167 |
| | Total.. | 2,50,922 |

**158.** Hence, the remainder, namely Rupees 5,55,800, is the net revenue derived by the Sircar.

**159.** The net revenue bears to the gross revenue the ratio of 69 per cent.

**160.** The net profits of the monopoly would be somewhat higher still, if all the salt sold were of the home manufactured kind. But in the central and northern parts of Travancore, a prejudice exists in favor of Bombay salt, which the Sircar is therefore obliged to import at a much higher cost than it would have to pay for the indigenous article. Endeavours are being made by degrees to overcome this prejudice.

**161.** It is satisfactory to state that at the end of the year under review, more than a year's supply of salt was in hand in nearly all the depôts.

**162.** In the course of the year, the salaries of the several servants engaged in the sale of salt were raised. This increase at an average came to nearly 41 per cent.

**163.** The freight for the transport of salt, and the charges for its landing, carriage, storing, &c. have all been increasing.

**164.** There are 30 depôts throughout the country at which salt is sold by the Sircar. Hence, it is plain that the consumers need not travel considerable distances to obtain this necessary of life direct from the Sircar stores.

**165.** At almost each depôt, salt can be purchased even for one chuckrum, or about half an anna; so the sales are both of a retail and wholesale kind.

**166.** Wholesale operations would indeed greatly simplify the work of the public servants whose duty it is to sell salt and keep accounts of the sale. But the people have so decided a preference to retail sales that the Sircar must continue them. Such sales enable a great number of poor women to buy the article direct from the Sircar store, at the monopoly rate, and to carry it to the doors of the consumer at a small additional cost. Thus, these poor women obtain the means of livelihood, while the consumer at the same time, gets his salt at a cost lower than that which he would have to pay if wholesale dealers intervened.

**167.** Not that there is a complete absence of wholesale dealers. These purchase for towns and markets.

**168.** During the year, the Sircar determined upon resuming from Mr. Vernede, the renter of the Paliport Farm, the privilege he had enjoyed to import salt on his own account and to sell it at his own rates. It had been

supposed that the renter's sales were limited to the precincts of his farm. But the system was one liable to great abuse in spite of honest efforts on the part of the renter to prevent such abuse.

**169.** Negotiations were in progress to enable the Sircar to carry its salt through the British province of Tinnevelly to the Sircar's taluq of Shencottah, lying on the other side of the Ghauts. Hitherto, the inhabitants of that taluq consumed only British Indian salt and therefore paid the salt tax to the British Indian treasury, whereas it ought properly to be paid to the Sircar's. The result of these negotiations will be noticed in the next report.

## TOBACCO.

**170.** Most of the reforms connected with the administration of the revenue derived from this commodity having been consummated, and the existing improved system having been in operation for a sufficient period to be fairly tested, the time has arrived for taking a retrospective view of this source of income.

**171.** This is conveniently done by reproducing here a report which was submitted by the Dewan to the British Resident in the latter part of September last, at that authority's special request. That report ran nearly as follows :

**172.** " The people of Travancore, as well as those of Malabar and Canara and the territories of His Highness the Rajah of Cochin, are addicted to the use of Tobacco. This they daily chew in small quantities. This is the way in which the stuff is principally consumed here; but it is also used in other forms.

**173.** " Almost every class of people consumes this commodity, rich or poor, Brahmin, Sudra, or low caste; the quantity consumed depending, within certain limits, upon the means of the consumer.

**174.** " Tobacco thus used, cannot however be deemed a necessary of life. It can well be dispensed with, wholly or partially, without any serious inconvenience. Where however, a habit has been contracted, it cannot be wholly given up without difficulty, though the quantity consumed can be varied within limits according to the circumstances of each individual.

**175.** " Such a commodity could not be long overlooked as a peculiarly fit subject for public taxation. Accordingly, it formed for a considerable time, the subject of a rigorous monopoly in Travancore as also in the neighbouring territories of Cochin, Malabar and Canara. In the Native States, Tobacco still continues to yield a considerable revenue, though under a system different from a monopoly.

**176.** " I will briefly describe the monopoly system as it existed here till it was abolished.

**177.** " The Sircar made direct purchases of Tobacco of various kinds by entering into contracts with individuals for the supply of the requisite quantities, the contract prices being mostly determined by public competition. The supplies were to be delivered by the contractors at stipulated periods, so as to leave always a quantity on hand sufficient for consumption in the country for some months at least. The Tobacco so supplied was brought into the country by certain appointed routes only, and under precautions against smuggling, and was lodged in certain large warehouses, whence it was distributed, also under permits, to certain Bankshalls (Sircar shops) whence again it was

sold at monopoly rates to private dealers. These dealers in their turn sold the stuff by retail throughout the country at enhanced prices.

**178.** "The Tobacco for the use of Travancore was and still is obtained chiefly from three sources, viz., Ceylon, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore, the largest quantity being from the first, and the smallest from the last mentioned territory.

**179.** "As the monopoly rates were very high compared with the prime cost, there existed a great temptation to practise contraband trade in this commodity. Various preventive measures had therefore to be adopted. Tobacco could not be carried from place to place in any considerable quantity without being covered by a pass. A vigilant supervision had to be exercised at the several Ports and Passes, to prevent the ingress of the contraband article. Smuggling was punished with fine, imprisonment, or the lash, according to circumstances, besides the confiscation of the Tobacco smuggled.

**180.** "The monopoly rates of sale were not, and indeed could not be uniform. There were three rates respectively applicable to the three classes of Tobacco, viz. of the Ceylon, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore growths. That of Ceylon is considered the best; that of Tinnevelly the next best, and that of Coimbatore similar to that of Ceylon, but inferior in flavour and pungency. The Ceylon and Coimbatore stuff came into the country in an almost dry state, but the Tinnevelly Tobacco was obtained in a prepared state; this preparation consisting chiefly of its being soaked in a solution of jaggery. In consequence of this preparation, the Tinnevelly Tobacco contained a good deal of moisture, in consideration of which the monopoly rate of sale was considerably lower than that of Ceylon Tobacco.

**181**. "The normal monopoly selling rates were as follow :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ceylon, | 431½ Rs. per candy of 656 lbs. (English.) | |
| Tinnevelly, | 230¼ ,, ,, ,, | |
| Coimbatore, | 115¾ ,, ,, ,, | |

**182**. "The average prime cost of these kinds of Tobacco stood something like the following :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Ceylon, | 66 Rs. per candy. |
| Tinnevelly, | 31¼ ,, ,, |
| Coimbatore, | 47 ,, ,, |

**183**. "Therefore, the profit secured by the Sircar to cover charges of management and for purposes of general revenue stood as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ceylon, | 365½ Rs. per candy, | or 553 per cent. |
| Tinnevelly, | 199 ,, ,, | or 637 ,, |
| Coimbatore, | 68¾ ,, ,, | or 146 ,, |

**184**. "The prime cost, of course, varied according to the circumstances of each season, but the monopoly rates were not altered except very rarely indeed.

**185**. "The following statement shows the total quantity of all kinds of Tobacco sold, and the net revenue for five years when the monopoly was in a prosperous condition.

| Year Malabar. | Year A. D. | Total Quantity sold Candies. | Proceeds. | Prime cost and other charges. | Net revenue. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1023 | 1847–48 | 3,932 | 14,37,258 | 2,37,112 | 12,00,146 |
| 1024 | 1848–49 | 3,868 | 16,23,045 | 2,27,318 | 13,95,727 |
| 1025 | 1849–50 | 3,813 | 13,43,345 | 2,21,345 | 11,22,000 |
| 1026 | 1850–51 | 3,961 | 13,81,927 | 2,23,108 | 11,58,819 |
| 1027 | 1851–52 | 3,884 | 13,31,704 | 2,13,474 | 11,18,230 |

**186**. "The gross revenue thus realized was so much as about one half of the aggregate of the revenue of the State from all other sources.

**187**. "The monopoly system thus fruitful in its results, received however, a severe blow from the abolition of a similar system which had existed in the neighbouring British province of Malabar. Malabar, thereupon, became a convenient basis for the operations of the smuggler. The town of Cochin and the hamlets of Anjengo and Tangacherry belonging to the province of Malabar, but situated in the heart of the Native States of Cochin and Travancore, became so many foci of contraband trade. In consequence of the abolition of the monopoly in Malabar, it was free to any one to land, under the protection of the British Government, any quantity of Tobacco at the three above-mentioned places, and thence to smuggle it with dangerous facility into the Native States in the body of which those places are situated.

**188**. "The Native states complained much of the heavy injury inflicted on their revenues by smugglers thus obtaining entrance and acting under British protection. The British Government endeavoured to afford some assistance to prevent smuggling from Anjengo and Tangacherry, but would not afford any at the British port of Cochin, the chief basis of the smuggler's operations. A broad breach was thus made in the line of the preventive arrangements, and contraband Tobacco poured in in a stream which could not be stemmed with any great effect by the Native States. As the British Government refused assistance, the Native States had to do their best without it. A considerable decline in the Tobacco revenue could not be prevented: it was inevitable.

**189.** "The late Mr. Wilson's Tobacco Duty of Rupees 150 per candy, which came to be imposed at the British port of Cochin, very effectually checked smuggling into Travancore through that port. But the British Government soon afterwards abolished that duty, and the difficulties of the Native States at once revived. The Tobacco revenue of His Highness the Rajah of Cochin was most seriously injured, and the relaxation of the monopoly in His Highness' territories, conterminous as they are with those of Travancore, affected the revenues of His Highness of Travancore likewise.

**190.** "When I took charge of the administration in 1858 I found the monopoly in a sinking state; illicit traffic carried on with increasing boldness, and the preventive service deeply demoralized.

**191.** "Nothing however could be immediately done to reform the *system* itself, as the finances of the state were on the verge of insolvency. It was deemed best, therefore, to limit exertions for some time to the more efficient and rigorous administration of the existing system itself, the primary and all absorbing object then being to rescue the State from impending financial ruin. These exertions, extended to all the Departments of revenue, happily resulted in the relief of the State from its fiscal embarrassments so far as to render it possible to take action towards the amelioration of the monopoly system.

**192.** "It was very evident that, with the enormous facilities for contraband trade opened by the British port of Cochin in the midst of the Native States—facilities which were absent so long as the Tobacco monopoly was maintained in the British province of Malabar (to which the Port of Cochin belongs)—Travancore could not hope to

maintain its monopoly on its former footing. And as the British Government could not be prevailed upon to levy a protective duty at their port of Cochin, it became necessary for Travancore to relax its monopoly.

**193.** "The first step taken was to lower the monopoly selling rates considerably. This was done with a view to reduce the temptation to smuggling. It was attended with fair success. This success encouraged further progress in the same direction.

**194.** "I found that it was always a matter of great difficulty to engage individual contractors to supply the large quantities of Tobacco required by the Sircar; that the contract system, in spite of every effort to check them, gave scope to many and grave malpractices; that the contractor not unfrequently failed in the performance of his engagement, a failure which could not be promptly repaired, and which seriously retarded the monopoly sales and jeopardized the revenue derivable therefrom; and that, even when the contractor was able to deliver the supplies, the Tobacco supplied was often very inferior to that which the smuggler offered in competition, and this was a most serious evil.

**195.** "These and other cognate evils led to the sanction of His Highness for the abolition of the monopoly and the substitution of an Import Duty.

**196.** "This great step was carried out with a success which has by no means fallen short of expectation. The Import Duties first imposed in substitution of the monopoly were as follow:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ceylon | Tobacco | Rs. | 190 | per candy. |
| Tinnevelly | do. | ,, | 140 | ,, |
| Coimbatore | do. | ,, | 65 | ,, |

**197.** "Many of the evils of the monopoly were thus swept away. The trade was thrown open to *all*. The very best sorts of the commodity freely came in as well as the inferior kinds required by the poorer classes of people. In short, demand and supply adjusted themselves under a natural, unrestrained and spontaneous process, and it became the direct interest of every honest dealer in Tobacco to check smuggling.

**198.** "As the finances of the State improved, I had it in my power, under sanction of His Highness the Maha Rajah, to reduce the above-mentioned high rates of duty by successive steps.

**199.** "The existing rates of duty accordingly are—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ceylon | Tobacco | Rs. | 120 | per candy. |
| Tinnevelly | do. | ,, | 85 | ,, |
| Coimbatore | do. | ,, | 40 | ,, |

while the former monopoly selling rates were—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ceylon | Tobacco | Rs. | 431½ | per candy. |
| Tinnevelly | do. | ,, | 230¼ | ,, |
| Coimbatore | do. | ,, | 115¾ | ,, |

**200.** "The consequence of such great reduction of taxation has naturally been the diminution of smuggling and the increase of consumption. From these two-fold causes, the imports have now very remarkably increased. The quantity of Tobacco which paid tax in 1033 (A. D. 1858) was candies 3,819, whereas that which paid tax in the year just expired was candies 7,218.

**201.** "But last year was one of a deficient harvest, and therefore the people could not consume the full quantity of Tobacco they would in the current and more prosperous year.

**202** "I am now able to state that, in consequence of the very decisive reduction of the Import Duty as above stated, the temptation to illicit trade in Tobacco has very remarkably diminished. I may say with confidence that there is little or no smuggling on the eastern frontier; there is very little through Anjengo and Tangacherry, and not much in the vicinity of British Cochin.

**203**. "With smuggling have disappeared the demoralization connected with it and the necessity of frequent or severe punishments. Organized bands of smugglers, I may say, are not now to be found anywhere.

**204**. "The existing system of levying an Import Duty may be here described.

**205**. "The rates of this duty have been already given.

**206**. "Tobacco is allowed to be brought into the country by the following routes only :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st. | By Arambooly, in south Travancore. | |
| 2nd. | By the port of Quilon | Central Travancore. |
| 3rd. | By ditto of Alleppey | |
| 4th. | By the Aroocooty Backwater | North Travancore. |
| 5th. | By the Alwaye Estuary | |

**207**. "All these routes are open at all times, save the fourth, which is thrown open ordinarily when the monsoon closes the ports for a short while.

**208**. The object of appointing this limited number of routes is obviously to enable the Sircar to check smuggling. They are quite sufficient for the honest importer; indeed they are the highways into the country.

**209**. "Any person is at liberty to bring Tobacco by these routes.

**210.** " The Customs Officers posted on the routes or at the ports inspect the Tobacco brought, determine its description and weight, and then send it under a pass and guard to bonding warehouses conveniently situated in the country for purposes of issue. The commodity is thus lodged in bond till the owner wishes to take it out. According to his own convenience, he takes out the whole or any part of his Tobacco, paying thereupon to the Officer in charge, the stipulated duty due.

**211.** " This is an arrangement which our dealers much value. It enables them to pay the duty by degrees as they are able to effect sales of their goods. Indeed, the owner of the Tobacco in bond does not pay the duty himself, but simply gets the *purchaser* of the Tobacco to pay the duty to the Sircar, as well as the price to the owner of the stuff. There is no restriction whatever as to who should purchase the Tobacco thus bonded. The owner sells it to any one he likes and the purchaser has to take his Tobacco under the seller's pass.

**212.** " The bonding warehouses established in the country are as follow :—

Cottar, Trevandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Moovattupoolay, Alwaye, and Paravoor.

**213.** " It may be interesting here to give a statement of the Import Duty thus levied for the years 1041 and 1042 (A. D. 1865–66, and 1866–67), the only two years the existing reduced rates have been in full operation.

| Year M. E. | Year A. D. | Ceylon. | Tinnevelly. | Coimbatore | Total. | Import Duty levied Bh. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Candies. | | | | |
| 1041 | 1865-66 | 3,694 | 3,087 | 373 | 7,154 | 7,20,595 |
| 1042 | 1866-67 | 3,732 | 3,091 | 395 | 7,218 | 7,26,375 |

**214.** "At this rate, the average duty levied by the state upon every English lb. weight of Tobacco amounts to 2 annas 6 pies.

**215.** "Taking the population of the country at about 1,500,000, the average of Tobacco Duty paid per head per annum comes to about 8 annas.

**216.** "In regard to rate of taxation per head, small States may not inappropriately be compared with great ones, and therefore I may here state that the duty levied on Tobacco in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in 1863 was very nearly six crores of Rupees. Taking the population at 30 millions, the rate of the Tobacco Duty per head comes to two Rupees which is four times the Travancore rate. Similarly, the rate of Tobacco taxation in Austria for the year 1863 was nearly one Rupee per head per annum, which is twice the Travancore rate.

**217.** "The people of Travancore do not feel the tax as at all heavy. They pay it by degrees and according to their means and convenience. The revenue is collected in large quantities. The collection costs a very moderate sum. In short, Tobacco is probably the very best source of indirect taxation that can be devised for this country, and indeed for a large part of the Western Coast.

**218.** "I may here give a comparison to show the intrinsic value of the several kinds of Tobacco taxed and the duty levied thereon. It is as follows:—

| | Price in Bond per candy. | | Duty per candy. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ceylon | Rs. 130 | (average) — | Rs. 120 |
| Tinnevelly | ,, 65 | — | ,, 85 |
| Coimbatore | ,, 130 | — | ,, 40 . |

**219.** "It is evident that Ceylon and Tinnevelly Tobacco cannot be taxed at the same rate per candy. The Tobacco is of very different kinds, or rather, comes into Travancore differently prepared. Ceylon comes in the state of almost dry leaves, while Tinnevelly comes soaked and consequently much increased in weight.

**220.** But the Coimbatore stuff might be taxed at a much higher rate if the neighbouring State of Cochin could be induced to assimilate its system to that of Travancore. As matters at present stand, the Cochin system being so different from that of Travancore, a heavier duty on Coimbatore would pretty surely lead to smuggling from the smaller into the larger state.

**221.** "Indeed if Canara, Malabar and the Native States of Cochin and Travancore could agree to adopt a system of deriving a revenue from Tobacco so far analogous as to assist each other, a very considerable revenue could be realized with very little hardship to the people and expense to the respective Governments. These territories all consume vast quantities of Tobacco. Their climate is not adapted for growing the leaf. Very costly experiments were more than once made in Travancore to grow Tobacco, but they proved failures. And it would appear that the more northern parts of the coast where the rainfall is much larger are still less adapted for its production. The territo-

ries possess geographical features peculiarly convenient for the maintenance of a high duty, because they form one solid block and are guarded by the ocean on the one side and by the lofty chain of the Ghâts with its dense jungles on the other. Tobacco being a bulky and highly flavored commodity cannot be easily smuggled into the territories by the seaports or by the few principal passes on the land frontier. I have so strong a faith in these securities that I have little doubt but that a revenue of even 20 lakhs could be obtained from the above-mentioned territories alone. Indeed, Malabar and Canara used to yield from Tobacco a revenue of some seven lakhs. The *monopoly* which yielded it was of course an objectionable mode of taxation, and hence it was given up. At the time of the abolition of the monopoly, the revenue could I suppose be easily surrendered, and hence it was given up. But a pretty heavy Import Duty can now be substituted, I presume, to the advantage of all the States concerned. And a revenue would thus be realized that would entirely supersede resort to new and unpopular taxes. The wealth of these territories has so vastly increased that a tax which would only properly adjust itself to the resources of the people is sure to be highly productive while proving by no means oppressive.

**222.** "In consequence of the existing conflict between the fiscal systems in regard to Tobacco of the several territories above referred to, the administration of the Tobacco revenue in Travancore is still subject to some disadvantages which the Sircar is doing its best to ameliorate. We are obliged to tax Coimbatore Tobacco, which is used in Northern Travancore, lighter than the other kinds, and we are obliged also to confine this lightly taxed Tobacco to North Travancore. We are also obliged to maintain special esta-

blishments to guard against smuggling from the British town of Cochin, situated as it is in the midst of the Native states. But there are scarcely any disadvantages still existing in connection with this branch of the revenue that are not in a great measure traceable to the conflict in the systems of contiguous States."

**223.** The results of the year under review may be here epitomized as follows—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total quantity of Tobacco consumed, candies | | 7,218. |
| Amount of duty levied thereon, proceeds from the sale of smuggled Tobacco, &c. .. .. | ... Rs. | 7,41,000 |
| Average duty per candy .. | ... Rs. | 102 |
| Rough estimate of the market value of the 7,218 candies imported | .. Rs. | 18,57,000 |

**224.** It is only just to add that the Peishcars Shungoony Menone, Rama Row, and Nanoo Pillay, respectively in charge of the Northern, Quilon, and Southern Divisions of the country, have always shown much interest and zeal in the protection of the Tobacco revenue. Indeed, the maintenance of this revenue largely depends on the degree of vigilance exercised by these Officers.

## FOREST.

**225.** The agency employed in connection with the Forest Department cost the Sircar as follows:

| | Per Annum Rupees. |
|---|---|
| Pay of Conservator of Forests .. .. | 4,800 |
| Do. of his Assistant .. .. .. | 1,200 |
| Do. of all other subordinates including the Establishment in respect to Cardamoms | 19,246 |
| Disbursements on account of wages to workmen, contingencies, &c. &c. .. | 28,297 |
| Total .. | 53,543 |

**226.** Timber in logs and materials as stated below was sent by the Forest Department to Alleppey for sale, to the Engineer for use in the D. P. W. and to the Maramut for its various works.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Alleppey, Teak logs | 2,100, | equal to candies | 5,677 |
| Teak Taldoms .. | 157 | „ | 201 |
| Kole Teak logs .. | 624 | „ | 849 |
| Blackwood logs .. | 31 | „ | 69 |
| Anjilly logs .. | 3 | „ | 12 |
| Jack logs .. | 4 | „ | 4 |
| To the Maramut Department, | | | |
| Blackwood logs | 10 | | |
| Do. Slabs | 8 | .. „ | $15\frac{3}{4}$ |
| | | Total candies | $6,827\frac{3}{4}$ |
| To the D. P. W., Teak materials .. | | „ | 215 |
| Anjilly logs .. .. | | „ | 23 |

**227.** The fees realized on timber allowed to be cut and taken away by private dealers amounted to a little more than 20,000 Rupees which shows an increase of about 5,000 Rupeees over last year, a result which is chiefly attributable to greater vigilance in checking evasions of the Sircar's dues.

**228.** Besides the above-mentioned fees, a sum of about 3,000 Rupees was realized upon kole teak logs allowed to be cut from the Sircar's forests.

**229.** The Conservator reports that particular attention is paid to prevent the unnecessary or wasteful felling of trees for paddy cultivation. Yet it is a fact that forests continue to be destroyed recklessly for raising precarious crops, though the evil has doubtless been checked of late.

**230.** Special additional Establishments are about to be organized to ensure full efficiency in this direction.

**231.** The planting of Teak trees in favored localities is going on, and there are many thousands of plants in a thriving condition.

**232.** The cost of planting one thousand plants comes to about 94 Rupees.

**233.** The quantity of Ivory collected in the year and sent to Alleppy for sale was 1,194 lbs.

**234.** The quantity has declined and must continue to decline.

**235.** The number of Elephants in the service of the Sircar at the beginning of the year under report was 117 and stood thus distributed.

| | |
|---|---|
| Forests .. .. | 33 |
| Depôt at Alleppey .. | 6 |
| Public Works Department .. | 16 |
| Maramut Department .. | 11 |
| Pagodas .. .. | 8 |
| Palace of His Highness .. | 11 |
| Animals unfit for work from tender years or from being newly captured .. .. | 32 |
| | **117** |

**236.** The number of wild Elephants entrapped in the
year was .. .. 17
Thus the grand total was .. 134.

**237.** But of this number, 19 Elephants died in the year, leaving the remaining number 115.

**238.** It would obviously be desirable to reduce this mortality if possible. But though Travancore abounds with Elephants the diseases to which they are subject and the best mode of treating them are little known.

**239.** Enquiries were made if any useful information was to be had at Hydrabad (Deccan) but the response was of a negative character.

**240.** The reward for killing Royal Tigers was this year raised from near 20 to near 30 Rupees per head, a measure which was called for in consequence of increased depredations committed by these ferocious beasts.

**240.** (*a*) The number of Royal Tigers killed was.. 24
Do. of Cheetahs .. ..120

**241.** Perhaps the most valuable produce of the Sircar forests is that which forms the subject of the immediately following head, namely

## CARDAMOMS.

242. The quantity of this spice collected by the Sircar in the year was 30 Candies.

243. This quantity was sold at Alleppey and realized 1,953 Rupees per candy at an average.

244. The quality of the produce is said to have improved under more careful manipulation.

245. Considerable efforts have been made by the Conservator of Forests to improve the growth of this spice, and the success which has already attended them will be noticed in the next report to which it properly belongs.

246. It is satisfactory to be able to state that there is a good prospect of many of the owners of the Cardamom gardens settling permanently on the hills, and also taking to the cultivation of other useful products.

## ABKAREE, OPIUM &c.

247. The demand under this head for the year, inclusive of arrears, was Rupees 85,226.

| | |
|---|---|
| The recoveries on account of the current year's demand were .. | Rupees 83,440 |
| Do. do. of the past year's demand .. .. | Rupees 1,786 |

248. The revenue from opium would be much higher than it is, if the clandestine importation of it could be better prevented.

## UNJELL OR NATIVE POST.

**249.** It may be interesting to see how the number of private letters carried by the Unjell Establishment has been rapidly increasing, and therefore attention is invited to the following statement.

| Year. | | | | Number of private letters carried. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1037 | ... | ... | ... | 57,000 |
| 1038 | ... | ... | ... | 64,000 |
| 1039 | ... | ... | ... | 74,000 |
| 1040 | .. | .. | .. | 82,000 |
| 1041 | .. | .. | .. | 1,01,000 |
| 1042 | ... | ... | ... | 1,24,000 |

**250.** Hence the private correspondence of the country so far as it is conveyed by the Unjell, has in the last five years more than doubled.

**251.** It will be observed too with satisfaction that the numbers increase at an accelerated pace.

**252.** There were about 4,100 private letters registered on payment of a fee of a quarter of a Rupee each.

**253.** The bulk of the letters carried by the Unjell, however, consists of official correspondence, records, accounts, &c.

**254.** The number of letters &c. of this description for the year under survey was about 3,45,000, and viewing this with the corresponding figures for the previous five years, the vibrations are found generally limited to 4,00,000, which figure was exceeded only in 1038, during which the grand Moorajabam ceremony took place, necessitating a great deal of correspondence between the subordinate officials.

**255.** The cost of the Unjell Establishment for the year stood as follows:

| | | Rupees. |
|---|---|---|
| Unjell Superintendent and his establishment | | 1,377 |
| Inspectors | .. | 648 |
| Unjell Pillamars or clerks | .. | 2,728 |
| Runners and delivery peons | .. | 9,732 |
| Contingencies | .. | 60 |
| Total | .. | 14,545 |

**256.** Distributing this cost among the aggregate number of letters, whether public or private, conveyed and delivered by the Unjell, the actual average charge incurred for each letter is nearly half an Anna.

**257.** The receipts of the Unjell Department from fees &c. amounted to 7,159 Rupees.

**258.** Thus, there was an apparent loss of about Rupees 7,400. But it is to be remembered that the official correspondence is carried free. Due allowance being made for this, the Unjell is a very paying concern.

**259.** During the year, the pay of the runners &c. was slightly increased at an additional expense of about 1,700 Rupees per Annum.

**260.** The speed with which the Unjell carries letters is nearly that of the British post.

**261.** Complaints of loss of letters and parcels are rare, and this is creditable to the Superintendent of the Unjell Department and his subordinates.

**262.** Robberies of the mails, whether of the Sircar or of the British Government, happily continue unknown in the country.

## THE SIRCAR PRESS.

**263.** This Establishment was supplied in the year with two patent Printing machines, and a patent Paper cutting machine, as also with a supply of new Types—Malayalim, Tamil, and English.

**264.** A few apprentices have been added to the establishment to be trained to the work, so that hands might be available to fill any vacancies that might occur.

**265.** The formation of the Book Committee has given a good deal of additional work to the Press. So fully was it employed during the year, that the Sircar was obliged to get a portion of the Malayalim work done by a private Press recently set up in Trevandrum.

**266.** The cost of the Printing establishment in salaries &c. was about 5,500 Rs. and an additional sum of about 4,000 Rupees was expended in the purchase of stock.

**267.** The following is a list of Sircar work done in the Press during the year.

| Copies. | | Pages. | Size. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5,950 | 51 Nos. Travancore Government Weekly Gazette, and 1 Extra, Malayalim and English ... ... ... ... | 642 | Foolscap folio. |
| 300 | English Almanack for 1867 ... ... | 135 | Royal 8 vo. |
| 300 | Do. Memo. Book ... ... ... | 122 | Foolscap 8 vo. |
| 400 | Do. Desk Almanac ... ... ... | — | Do. 4 to. |
| 800 | Malayalim Almanack for 1043 ... ... | 86 | Royal 8 vo. |
| 2,040 | Do. Sheet do. ... ... ... | — | Broad side sup. Royal |
| 500 | Administration Report (1041) ... ... | 118 | Royal 8 vo. |
| 1,000 | Moral and Social Duties ... ... | 76 | Do. 16 mo. |
| 300 | Catalogue Trevandrum People's Library | 32 | Foolscap 8 vo. |
| 2,000 | Malayalim First Book ... ... ... | 50 | Royal 16 mo. |
| 400 | Do. Alphabet (Large type) ... | — | ½ sheet Foolscap. |
| 2,000 | Do. Second Book ... ... ... | 153 | Royal 16 mo. |
| 200 | Draft of Registration Regulation Eng... | 16 | Foolscap folio. |
| 500 | Do. do. do. Malayalim. | 18 | Do. do. |
| 200 | Registration Regulation English ... | 14 | Do. do. |
| 2,00,386 | Proclamations &c. in Malayalim and English ... ... ... ... | — | Single page (1450 both sides.) |
| | *In the Press and nearly completed at the end of the year.* | | |
| | Malayalim Arithmetic—about pp. 96—2,000 copies 8vo. | | |
| | Registration Rules, English pp. 16—500 copies foolscap folio. | | |
| | Do. do. Malayalim „ 20—2,000 „ „ | | |

## EDUCATION.

### ENGLISH BRANCH.

### *Central Institution at Trevandrum.*

**268.** At the beginning of the year there were upon the roll of the Senior Department .. ... ... 27 boys.

| | |
|---|---|
| Admitted during the year .. .. .. | 84 |
| Left .. .. .. .. .. .. | 11 |
| On the roll at the close of the year .. | 100 |

**269.** It was thought desirable that all the boys preparing for the Matriculation Examination should belong to the Senior Department, and accordingly 61 boys were transferred from the Junior to the Senior Department at the opening of the School after the vacation. The large number of admissions is thus accounted for.

**270.** The average of absentees has been as high as 14 per cent. Mr. Ross is quite alive to the importance of regular attendance at School, and has adopted measures which will no doubt reduce this percentage considerably.

**271.** The following is a comparative Statement of the number of youths who were successful at the Madras University Examinations for the past 3 years.

| | 1864-65 | 1865-66 | 1866-67. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Matriculation Examination | 4 | 7 | 15 |
| First in Arts do. | 1 | 1 | 4 |

**272.** The number of passed candidates in the year under report, though much larger than that of the previous year is still only about one half of the number that presented themselves for examination. The University imposes no restrictions in regard to a guarantee of the qualifications of those who offer themselves, and hence the masters, though aware that certain applicants are likely to fail, cannot prevent them from attempting to pass. To this circumstance, the large number of failures is chiefly attributed.

**273.** It has however been resolved upon to prescribe a higher standard of examination than that which has hitherto obtained for admission to the Senior Department, so as to diminish the chances of failure at the public examinations. This measure will also bar the admission of many who are likely to be a drag upon the really advanced boys, and will tend to the gradual advancement of the standard of studies in the upper classes.

**274.** In February last, a class numbering five students was formed of those who had passed the First Examination in Arts and desired to prosecute their studies up to the

standard of the B. A. degree. One of these has since left, and another, a very promising young man, died this year. As more F. A. students become available, this class will no doubt be well recruited.

**275.** It was resolved to break up the Law Class attached to this Institution. The object aimed at in the Establishment of this class was to give a stimulus to the study of Law in the country. That stimulus has been sufficiently given as shewn by the number of young men who present themselves at the U. C. S. Examinations of the Madras Government and at the Law Examinations held by the Sircar. Those that wish to learn law are now able to prosecute their studies better at home with the assistance of the Vakeels of the several Courts. And the maintenance of the Sircar's law class is not necessary any longer, especially as the attendance has fallen off.

**276.** The following is a list of the number of candidates who have been successful during the past two years in the M. U. C. S. Examinations and at the Vakeel's and Police Ameen's tests held by the Sircar.

| Nature of Tests. | 1041 1865-66 | 1042 1866-67 |
|---|---|---|
| Special Test, Civil, higher grade.. | 2 | 1 |
| Do. do. Lower do. .. | ,, | ,, |
| Do. Criminal, higher grade .. | 2 | 3 |
| Do. do. Lower do. ... | ,, | 2 |
| Translation Test .. .. .. | ,, | 1 |
| Travancore Vakeel's Test .. .. | ,, | 188 |
| Police Ameen's Test .. .. | 6 | ,, |
| General Test, English .. .. | 6 | 6 |
| Do. Vernacular .. .. | ,, | 1 |
| Do. Anglo Vernacular.. .. | ,, | 5 |

**277.** It must here be noted that Ananda Soobramony Iyen, one of the two men from Travancore who, in 1865 passed the Special Test Examination in both the Civil and Criminal sides, higher grade, graduated as a Bachelor of Laws in the year under report. To him belongs the honor of being the first subject of His Highness the Maharajah who has obtained this distinction, and that unaided by the services of a professional teacher. It is hoped that more of the youths of the country will follow in his footsteps. Ananda Soobramony Iyen is now employed as Deputy Sheristadar in the Police Department of the Dewan's Cutcherry where he is doing useful service. He is also frequently employed to represent the Sircar on the side of the prosecution in important Criminal trials in the Trevandrum Zillah Court.

**278.** The Cullen Scholar and another pupil maintained by His Highness the Maharajah in the Presidency College at Madras are making good progress, and so also is the Syrian youth whom the Sircar has sent to the Medical College there.

**279.** At the beginning of the year under review there were 615 boys on the roll of the Junior Department, which number rose to 676 at the close of the year, showing an addition of 61.

The boys belonged to the following castes and denominations.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brahmins .. | .. 187 | Protestants .. | .. 22 |
| Numboories .. | .. 3 | Syrians ... | .. 7 |
| Potty .. .. | .. 1 | Mohamedans .. | .. 8 |
| Malayali Soodras | .. 253 | Other Castes .. | .. 10 |
| Pandi Do. | .. 128 | | |
| Roman Catholics | .. 57 | Total.... | 676 |

**280.** The applicants for admission into this School having been many more than the buildings could accommodate, an additional building was erected during the year at a cost of more than 2000 Rupees. It was intended to organise a preparatory school in this building, but the arrangements were deferred to the re-assembling of the school after the Christmas vacation.

**281.** The fee levied in the Junior Department was raised to half a Rupee per head and an increase was made to the salaries of the Teachers. It was resolved also to raise the fee in the Senior Department to one Rupee a head.

**282.** This moderate enhancement of fees would contribute to the means of adding and maintaining a competent European Assistant to Professor Ross who certainly requires such assistance.

**283.** A competent Tamil Moonshee was engaged in the year to teach that language to the candidates for the University Examinations who prefer to pass in it as a language more extensively in use in India than Malayalim.

**284.** The Central Institution in both its branches cost the Sircar in the year a sum of about 20,000 Rupees, of which about 3,000 Rupees were recovered in the shape of fees, so that the actual expenditure on this account was about 17,000 Rs. or about 3,000 Rupees in excess of last year's charges. Mr. Ross drew pay for only a part of 1041, but for all the 12 months of 1042. This chiefly accounts for the excess.

**285.** The cost of education in this Institution is about Rs. 22 per annum per head.

### *Girls' School in Trevandrum.*

**286.** Miss Abel arrived at Trevandrum in the middle of May 1867, and soon afterwards assumed charge of the School.

**287.** The work before this lady was not of an easy nature. It was not that she had to continue, but she had to organise a school and work it up from the very beginning.

**288.** Miss Abel, however, set about her work with remarkable zeal; and commensurate success is apparent to all. The school soon began to attract the daughters of respectable residents, and at the close of the year there were 56 pupils on the roll.

**289.** Besides a sound education in English, and plain and fancy needle work, the more advanced pupils secure, for a small payment in addition to the ordinary School fee, lessons in Drawing, French, and Music, both vocal and on the piano.

**290.** The school is highly appreciated by the community for whom it is intended, and under present direction promises further to rise in importance.

**291.** In the course of the year, the Sircar gave some additional assistance to the school for High Caste Hindu Girls established by Miss Blandford.

**292.** *Their Highnesses the Young Princes* continue to make satisfactory progress in their studies.

**293.** During the year, they read over a portion of Little Arthur's History of England, a work well suited to their age; the sequel to the Second Book of the Irish

National School series—a portion of the Third Book—and Chamber's Moral Class Book—a compilation of great value to the young, as it inculcates sound moral principles in the attractive garb of tales from life, anecdotes of great men, and small biographies. Their Highnesses have learnt the general Geography of Europe, and in Indian Geography they are fairly acquainted with the maps of the Madras Presidency, of Mysore, and Travancore. In Arithmetic, they know the first four rules, and are able to work sums in reduction, and to find the greatest common measure and least common multiple of given numbers. They take lessons in hand-writing daily, and occasionally write from dictation.

**294.** Four hours in the day are devoted to English studies, and to the study of Sanscrit a good proportion of their remaining time. At this rate, the Princes promise to become equally conversant with English and Sanscrit, a combination highly desirable.

**295.** Their minds are gradually imbibing that love of truth, justice, and right which must be imbibed from early years to be retained through life and to regulate their conduct in that high sphere which they are destined to occupy.

**296.** The English tutor to the Princes is fully alive to the importance of the charge committed to him and continues to perform his duties with much zeal and intelligence.

### *District Schools.*

**297.** A separate agency having been appointed in the year for the purposes of Vernacular Education, the 4 Vernacular schools which were hitherto under the control of the Superintendent of District Schools were transferred to the Vernacular Education Department. The transfer, of course, affected for a time, the numerical strength of the

District schools in the aggregate, but there was a considerable increase to the number of pupils in the English schools which very nearly compensated for the withdrawal of the Vernacular pupils.

**298.** The number of boys in the District Schools compare as follows for the last two years.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| At the end of 1041 .. .. .. | 1,067 | boys. |
| At the end of 1042 .. .. .. | 983 | ,, |
| The difference being only .. .. .. | 84 | |

**299.** The Roll of the English Schools showed an increase of 172 over the numbers of the previous year. The schools that gained most in numbers were those at Quilon, Alleppey, Mavelicurray and Shencottah.

**300.** The subjoined statement furnishes interesting information in regard to the District Schools.

| Name of Schools. | Teaching staff including Masters and Teachers. | No. of pupils on 32nd Audy, 1042. | Increase in No. of pupils since 31st Audy, 1041. | Amount of fees &c. realized during the year. | No. of pupils sent to the High School during the year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rs. | |
| Kottar ... | 5 | 146 | 9 | 386 | 20 |
| Quilon ... | 5 | 140 | 38 | 296 | 11 |
| Alleppey ... | 5 | 129 | 28 | 284 | 15 |
| Takally ... | 4 | 114 | 1 | 196 | 24 |
| Mavelicurray ... | 4 | 88 | 33 | 130 | ,, |
| Erneel ... | 3 | 78 | 11 | 133 | ,, |
| Kayencoolum ... | 3 | 68 | 9 | 109 | ,, |
| Shencottah ... | 3 | 67 | 17 | 112 | ,, |
| Sherinkeel ... | 3 | 58 | 9 | 97 | ,, |
| Attengal ... | 2 | 58 | 13 | 76 | ,, |
| Chunganacherry ... | 2 | 37 | 4 | 67 | ,, |
| Total...... | 39 | 983 | 172 | 1,886 | 70 |

**301.** The fees realized during the year amounted to about 1,884 Rs. which is in excess of last year's collections by about 600 Rs., the ratio of increase being 46 per cent.

**302.** The increase is partly owing to the admission of additional pupils and partly to a higher rate of fee charged in the year in the schools at Cottar, Quilon and Alleppey.

**303.** The fees in 1041 paid 10 per cent. of the cost of the District School establishment. In 1042 the per centage rose to 15. The total expenditure on account of this establishment was Rs. 12,849 or 71 Rs. in excess of last year. But the recoveries from fees having been larger in the year under review, the actual cost to the Sircar was only 10,963 Rs. or Rs. 525 less than that for 1041. Distributing this amount among the number of pupils under instruction, the cost of educating each pupil comes to a little more than 11 Rs. per annum.

**304.** Seventy boys from the District schools joined the Central Institution at Trevandrum during 1042. Regarding these, Mr. Bensley writes, "I have great pleasure in stating that they were all well prepared and that they have for the most part given satisfaction. I may mention especially the Kottar boys nearly all of whom have taken a good position in the High School." It appears that out of a class of 76 boys in the Senior Department no less than 35 are pupils from the District schools, 4 of whom were found sufficiently qualified to be admitted direct into that Department without passing through the Junior Department of the Central Institution.

**305.** There is no doubt that the District schools have done their work well under the supervision of Mr. Lafrenais who is one of those public servants, happily not a few, who act indefatigably under an ever-present sense of duty.

**306** During the year, the school house at Alleppey was completed at a cost of about 2,800 Rupees and brought into use. The more costly building sanctioned at Cottar will also, it is hoped, be erected before long.

**307.** In the latter part of the year, His Highness the Maha Rajah was pleased to accord sanction to the expenditure of an additional sum of 2,400 Rupees per annum in the establishment of four new schools viz. at Chenganore, Cartigapullay, Neyattencuray and Coolithoray. One of these only was opened, and that about the end of the year.

**308.** It is gratifying to note that in some places, the inhabitants at their own cost have put up temporary buildings to open schools in, till permanent structures could be erected.

VERNACULAR BRANCH.

**309.** It being evident that the education of the masses of the people must be conducted through the medium of the Vernacular languages, the Sircar initiated in the year under retrospect measures calculated to promote that great object.

**310.** The country abounds with indigenous schools, which furnish abundant facilities to the population to acquire the rudiments of knowledge. Any person who desires that his children should learn reading, writing and arithmetic need not go beyond his village.

**311.** But it is manifest that higher aims should prevail.

**312.** It has therefore been deemed desirable to establish taluq schools carrying Vernacular instruction to a much higher standard. These cannot fail to exert a beneficial influence on the village schools, over which in time, the State might secure some control by grants in aid.

**313.** Accordingly, Shungra Soobyer was appointed in the year Director of Vernacular Education.

**314.** This native gentleman, in addition to his other qualifications for the post, is characterized by an amount of zeal and judgment that are full of promise that the ends proposed by the Sircar will be carried out with all desirable success.

**315.** Many grave difficulties presented themselves at the very threshold. Happily, funds of course could be afforded without stint. But qualified teachers to the number required were wanting. No school buildings were available—school books, maps, and such other materials were not to be found. Prejudices of various kinds on the part of the people had to be overcome.

**316.** The Director of Vernacular Education has however done his best.

**317.** The first step taken was to establish a central school at the capital itself. Fortunately a very good staff of teachers was found for this institution.

**318.** Then a committee was formed for the composition or compilation of school books and for their publication.

**319.** A Normal School was set on foot for qualifying teachers.

**320.** This was followed by the establishment of Schools in the taluqs as fast as they could be formed under the circumstances.

**321.** The following statement shows in one view the several schools in existence at the close of the year, their strength and other particulars.

| Name of School. | Month of the year in which founded. | Strength of students at the end of the year. | Rate of School fee. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Trevandrum ... ... | August 1866. | 273 | 4 chs. |
| Branch of Do. at Tycaud ... | May 1867. | 79 | 4 chs. |
| Normal School at Trevandrum | Septr. 1866. | 37 | 7 chs. |
| Girls' School at Trevandrum... | April 1867. | 46 | 4 chs. |
| Nadoovengaad ... ... | February 1867. | 65 | 4 chs. |
| Neyattinkaray ... ... | May 1867. | 51 | 4 chs. |
| Velavencode ... ... | May 1867. | 73 | 4 chs. |
| Sheraingeel ... ... | August 1867. | 25 | 4 chs. |
| Quilon ... ... | Septr. 1866. | 29 | 4 chs. |
| Ambalapoolay ... ... | July 1867. | 37 | 4 chs. |
| Vycome ... ... | May 1867. | 69 | 4 chs. |
| Kotar ... ... ... | | 71 | 4 chs. |

**322**. The most important of these schools, namely that at the capital, may already be pronounced a great success. The foregoing table gives its numerical strength. Its progress may be judged from the following list of subjects which have been studied in the highest class.

History of India, to the time of Mr. Warren Hastings—Geography, the whole of the Geography of Travancore, Geography of India and general Geography—Arithmetic—up to Fractions.

Lessons on Money Matters—(Political Economy) the whole.

Principles of Morality—the whole of the class book.

Sanscrit—Sriramodenthem—130 Slogums.

Moral Maxims—15 Slogums.

**323**. A public Examination of this school was held in the year and proved satisfactory.

**324**. The community at Trevandrum already fully appreciate the value of this school, and pupils throng in such numbers that the accommodation available sets limits to their admission.

**325.** His Highness the First Prince and Kerula Vurmah the consort of Her Highness the Senior Ranee have both honored the school often with their presence and encouraged the pupils and masters with very impressive addresses and lectures. Doubtless these personages will continue to take warm interest in the cause of Education, and such interest has no inconsiderable effect on the prosperity of these schools especially in their present incipient stage.

**326.** The School standing second in the foregoing list is a branch of the main central school at the capital. Several such branches are required and will be gradually established to facilitate the resort of children from different parts of the capital, which is an extensive one.

**327.** The Normal School has been doing its mission satisfactorily under Rama Row, a young man specially qualified for such duty by having been trained in the Normal School of the Madras Government at Cannanore. The multiplication of taluq schools manifestly depends upon the success of this Normal School at the capital.

**328.** The girls' School at Trevandrum owes its existence principally to the personal exertions and influence of the Director of Vernacular Education. It is chiefly resorted to by Brahmin girls.

**329.** His Highness the First Prince has specially encouraged this seminary.

**330.** The Dewan has personally examined the girls and has been much struck with the intelligence and love of study exhibited by them. They read and write tolerably well. They cipher also fairly. They are thoroughly conversant with the Geography of Travancore. The readiness

with which they could point out taluqs, towns, rivers, mountains &c. on the map of Travancore was very remarkable. Recently, arrangements have been made to teach them a little of singing, an accomplishment which is valued though seldom publicly exhibited.

**331.** Much good fruit is promised by this school both at present and in the future.

**332.** The taluq schools have also made progress commensurate with the time they have been in operation.

**333.** An inspector has been appointed to visit them and report upon their efficiency from time to time; and as the schools are multiplied, more inspectors will be appointed.

**334.** The instruction afforded is purely unsectarian, the only condition which would ensure the free attendance of the higher classes.

**335.** The low caste people are as yet not admitted in these schools, because it is felt that their admission would be the signal for the desertion of the high castes.

**336.** The distinction of castes and the strong feelings generated and kept up by it in this purely native state certainly present a grave difficulty which it is useless to conceal or ignore. The religion of the high caste pupil forbids his associating with the low caste pupil, and if the state, in present circumstances, throw the schools open indiscriminately to all castes, the practical alternatives offered to the high caste are either that they should forego the advantage of state education or secure that advantage under serious violence to religious feelings. Both these alternatives are to be deprecated.

**337.** The only course therefore at present open would seem to be, to have separate schools for high and low caste pupils.

**338.** By degrees, however, but by no means as fast as some theoretical levellers would desire, the difficulty may be overcome. Many social and political influences are at work to sap the difficulty in question and it would be far better to trust to their natural, steady and slow operation than to adopt any coercive system calculated to produce discontent and to check the diffusion of knowledge among all classes.

**339.** The following list shows the distribution of the pupils under instruction in the several schools.

| Caste. | No. remaining on the 32nd Audy 1042. |
|---|---|
| Brahmins .. .. .. .. | 258 |
| Pandy Sudras .. .. ... .. | 133 |
| Malayali Do. .. .. .. .. | 334 |
| Other Hindus .. .. .. .. | 100 |
| Christians .. .. .. .. | 18 |
| Mohamedans .. .. .. .. | 12 |
| Total.. | 855 |

**340.** The total expenditure incurred in the year amounted to a little more than 7,000 Rs., but calculating the yearly expenditure by the scale attained in the last month of the year, the figure must be much higher—and it is to be remembered that the cost of school buildings is charged to the P. W. D. and is not included in the abovementioned estimate.

**341.** The expenditure in future years must of course rise to a much higher standard as the educational machinery is extended, which it certainly will be.

**342.** His Highness the Maha Rajah's grant already made, amounts to 20,000 Rupees a year. This will be absorbed, and more funds will still be required.

**343.** It may be roughly stated that the cost to the State of the instruction conveyed in these State schools will come to six Rupees per pupil per annum.

**344.** At this rate the grant of 20,000 Rupees would suffice for the instruction of about 3,300 pupils, a mere fraction of the numbers to be operated upon.

**345.** It would obviously be impossible to ensure direct State education to all children in the country.

**346.** A system of grants-in-aid, or payment for results, or of local taxation, or all judiciously combined, will have to be devised. These are important questions, however, that are not perhaps immediately pressing for solution. But they cannot be long deferred, and will therefore engage consideration.

**347.** In conclusion, it may be generally observed with a feeling of unalloyed satisfaction that there is an immense and yet increasing demand for education in the country; that this demand is being largely met by the operations of the State, of private individuals, and of the various denominations of Missionaries in the country, and that there is every prospect of education growing both vertically and laterally; in other words, of its rising to a higher standard and of its extending to larger numbers.

## *Book Depôt.*

**348.** In the absence of private Booksellers in the country, the Sircar's Book Depôt is a very serviceable auxiliary to the different Educational Institutions in the country.

**349.** About 22,800 books were received into the Depôt by purchase from Europe and Madras, and from the Sircar Press. These cost the Sircar a sum of about 11,100 Rupees of which about 6,600 Rupees were recovered in the year by the sale of about 12,800 books including those that remained in store in the previous year.

**350.** Applicants for Books from out-stations pay the advertised price into the Tahsildar's Treasury and forward his receipt to the superintendent of the Depôt, who thereupon supplies the books, sending them by Unjel. As the out-station demands have lately increased the establishment of Branch Depôts may become necessary.

## MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

**351.** In para 244 of the last Report it was stated that His Highness the Maha Rajah had been pleased to sanction an additional expenditure of 20,000 Rupees per annum towards the extension of Medical aid to the people.

**352.** In furtherance of this object three new hospitals were opened in the course of the year and the one at Alleppey was placed on a more efficient footing. Alleppey though a large town and the principal seaport of the country, had been in Medical charge of only a Dresser on a salary of 50 Rupees, and with hardly any establishment. The Sircar could no longer defer the appointment of a properly qualified Medical Subordinate to this station, and therefore an Apothecary who had acquired many years' practical experi-

ence was engaged in the year on a salary of 120 Rupees per mensem and posted to Alleppey with a suitable establishment of servants.

**353.** In addition to the work in the hospital, the Jail, and the town generally, the services of the Apothecary are not unfrequently called into requisition to attend upon the sick on board the vessels that arrive at the port.

**354.** A suitable building for the hospital at this place has yet to be provided; an estimate for erecting one was sanctioned in the year, but the D. P. W. had so many and more pressing works on hand that it was able to devote but little attention towards supplying this want. It is hoped however that before the close of the current year, the building will have made fair progress, if not completed and opened to the public.

**355.** Simultaneously with the appointment of an Apothecary to Alleppey, a hospital was opened at Cottayam, and placed under charge of a Dresser. Cottayam is a town of some importance containing a mixed population of Hindus and Christians. It is the principal station of the Church Missionary Society and the head quarters of the Syrian Metropolitan. From their intercourse with European Missionaries and others, the people of this place have much less prejudice against European treatment than the inhabitants of many other towns in North Travancore. The want of a Medical Establishment at this place had been much felt; and when the Dresser was appointed, his services were largely availed of. The Reverend H. Baker the Senior Missionary at Cottayam testifies to this fact in the following extract from a letter written shortly after the opening of the hospital: "No one greater Dhurmum (charity) has the Travancore Sircar yet performed than the establishment of these institutions, and the consequent blessings are very

great. The Cottayam Dresser was in some measure already known there, as rich people brought him over from Cochin at great expense occasionally, and his coming to act in a *free* hospital caused an immense influx of low caste people from the surrounding places, and I have often seen 50 to 100 persons round the Hospital Bangalow at a time. As I am an old Medical Student at hospitals myself, I know he could not attend to any thing like the people who came, and this has now caused a great decrease of patients. He may now have from 40 to 50 bonâ fide patients in a day, and he has in many cases been of very great service. In many instances when instant help was necessary to save life, he does not hesitate and is perfectly ready to act, whatever be the caste or condition of the applicant. Some natives too, unable to bring the sufferers to the hospitals, have got him to visit them at their homes out of hours, and here too he has done good."

**356**. The Sircar was saved the trouble of erecting a hospital at this place by the timely offer made by Mr. Munro to sell his large Bungalow which was well situated for the purposes of a hospital. This was purchased by the Sircar for a sum of 6,000 Rupees. All that now remains to be done is to make certain alterations in the building and to furnish it properly. This is being done.

**357**. The other stations to which Medical Subordinates were posted during the year are Mavalikaray in North and Pulpanapoorum in South Travancore.

**358**. Nagercoil was hitherto the only Station in South Travancore to which a Sircar Medical Subordinate was attached. The London Missionary Society however have long maintained a Medical Establishment at Neyoor, and to this institution many of the natives of Travancore in those parts are indebted for advice and treatment as shown by

the following statement of the work done in 1867, and recorded in Doctor Lowe's report for that year.

| | |
|---|---|
| Medical cases .. .. | 3,515 |
| Surgical do. .. .. | 1,906 |
| Vaccination do. .. .. | 2,773 |
| In door patients .. .. | 270 |
| Out door patients .. .. | 200 |
| Poor patients assisted about.. | 150 |

### *Trevandrum Civil Hospital.*

**359.** The Civil Hospital at Trevandrum continues to be extensively resorted to. At the beginning of the year, 46 cases remained under treatment; 369 admissions were made during the year, giving a total of 415 cases. Of these, 361 were discharged cured, 5 were relieved, 19 died, and 30 were in hospital when the year closed. The percentage of deaths to the total number treated is lower this year than in the last, though it is plain from the fact of all sorts of serious cases coming in in various stages, in fluctuating numbers and from uncertain parts of the country, that this ratio of deaths must be a very fallacious criterion of efficient management.

**360.** There were also 191 surgical operations performed in this institution, of which 4 cases only proved fatal.

**361.** In the ward set apart for obstetric cases and diseases of females, the number of admissions during the year was so small as 8. Probably women hesitate to go into a building which is chiefly occupied by the other sex. The separate building intended for the Lying-in-hospital was however completed at the end of the year and was shortly afterwards made over to the Medical Department. It is hoped that the institution will be availed of more in the current year.

**362.** The Durbar Physician and the Matron attended at 26 accouchements during the year, including out-patients. Three of these were cases that required Surgical aid. In one of them the child died, and in another, the mother.

**363.** There were 3,205 out-patients treated in connection with the Civil Hospital.

**364.** The average monthly cost of dieting in this Institution was Rupees 118.

### *Trevandrum Charity Hospital.*

**365.** The subjoined statement shows the work done in this hospital.

| Remaining at the beginning of the year. | Admitted during the year. | Total. | Cured. | Relieved. | Died. | Remaining at the end of the year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 167 | 391 | 558 | 322 | ,, | 46 | 190 |

**366.** Here too, the percentage of deaths to the number under treatment is lower than in last year though higher than the corresponding figure in the Civil Hospital. And this is to be expected, considering that the patients in the Charity Hospital are paupers whose constitutions have been considerably shattered by destitution and irregular habits before their admission into hospital.

**367.** The average monthly cost of dieting in this Institution was Rs. 545.

**368.** In the building for the reception of sufferers from small-pox, there were 4 cases treated, of which one only proved fatal. The small number that sought admission is attributable chiefly to the non-prevalence of the

disease. In fact, the Vaccinator has done such good work in the capital, that the ravages of small-pox have lately been confined comparatively to very circumscribed limits.

### *Palace and Huzzoor Cutcherry Establishments.*

**369.** Of the servants employed in these establishments 750 came under medical treatment during the year. There was only one death.

### *Trevandrum Jail Hospital.*

**370.** There were 25 patients under treatment at the commencement of the year—457 were admitted during the year, giving a total of 482, of whom 436 or 90 per cent. were discharged cured; 25 or 5 per cent. died, and the remaining 21 were under treatment at the close of the period of the report. The rate of mortality bears to the average daily strength of the Jail the ratio of 4·78 per cent. which is lower than that of the preceding year.

### *Out-Station Jails.*

**371.** These are at Quilon, Alleppy and Nagercoil. Since the appointment of the Regimental Surgeon to the charge of the Sircar's Medical Institutions at Quilon, the Jail there appears to have improved in its sanitary arrangements. The rate of mortality has been reduced from 7 per cent. in 1041 to 3·33 per cent. in 1042.

**372.** The attention of the Sircar was drawn during the year to the bad condition of the Jail at Alleppey, and remedial measures were in progress, which remain to be noticed in the next report.

**373.** At Nagercoil the number of prisoners in Jail is at all times very small.

## *Out-Station Hospitals.*

**374.** The work done by the Medical Subordinates in the out-stations is shown in the subjoined Statement.

| Station. | No. remaining at the end of last year. | Admitted during the year. | Total. | Cured. | Died. | Remaining at the end of the year. | No. of out-patients. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Quilon ... | 5 | 149 | 154 | 132 | 12 | 10 | 2,747 | |
| Alleppy ... | 30 | 72 | 102 | 61 | 10 | 31 | 2,725 | |
| Shartallay ... | 22 | 1,946 | 1,968 | 1,908 | 12 | 48 | | These nos. are |
| Cottayum ... | " | 145 | 145 | 131 | " | 14 | 1,548 | inclusive of out- |
| Peermade ... | 4 | 320 | 324 | 297 | 11 | 16 | | Do. (patients. |
| Mavalikaray ... | " | 1,551 | 1,551 | 1,468 | 1 | 82 | | Do. |
| Shencottah ... | 6 | 493 | 499 | 482 | 10 | 7 | | Do. |
| Nagercoil ... | 19 | 1,011 | 1,030 | 997 | 16 | 17 | | Do. |
| Southern Canal Works... | " | 74 | 74 | 73 | 1 | | 202 | |
| Pulpanapoorum | " | 16 | 16 | 11 | " | 5 | | |
| Cardamom Hills | " | 126 | 126 | 122 | 4 | " | | opened about the end of the year. |

**375.** In Quilon there were also 151 Surgical operations performed. There were 2 deaths, of which one occurred in two hours after the admission of the patient. This was a case of accouchement.

**376.** The following table shows the different kinds of disease which were treated during the year both at the capital and at the out-stations (Jails excluded.)

| Class. | Diseases. | Remained. | Admitted. | Total. | Cured. | Relieved. | Died. | Remaining. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fevers ... ... | Feb: Continua ... | „ | 32 | 32 | 30 | „ | „ | 2 |
| | „ Ephemera ... | „ | 185 | 185 | 178 | „ | „ | 7 |
| | „ Intermitt: ... | 7 | 372 | 379 | 366 | „ | 4 | 9 |
| | „ Remitt: ... | 1 | 6 | 7 | 6 | „ | „ | 1 |
| Eruptive Fevers | Rubeola ... ... | „ | 2 | 2 | 2 | „ | „ | „ |
| | Scarlatina ... ... | „ | 1 | 1 | 1 | „ | „ | „ |
| | Varicella ... ... | „ | 29 | 29 | 29 | „ | „ | „ |
| | Variola ... ... | 1 | 14 | 15 | 9 | „ | 6 | „ |
| Diseases of the Lungs ... | Asthma ... ... | 2 | 93 | 95 | 87 | „ | 1 | 7 |
| | Bronchitis ... ... | „ | 61 | 61 | 60 | „ | „ | 1 |
| | Catarrhus act: et chron: ... | 3 | 167 | 170 | 157 | „ | 1 | 12 |
| | Hœmoptysis ... ... | „ | 11 | 11 | 11 | „ | „ | „ |
| | Pneumonia ... ... | „ | 5 | 5 | 3 | „ | 2 | „ |
| | Phthisis Pulmon: ... | „ | 11 | 11 | 10 | „ | 1 | „ |
| Diseases of the Liver ... | Hepatitis Ac: et chron: ... | „ | 4 | 4 | 3 | „ | 1 | „ |
| | Icterus ... ... | „ | 15 | 15 | 13 | „ | 1 | 1 |
| Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels ... | Colica ... ... | 1 | 83 | 84 | 81 | „ | „ | 3 |
| | Diarrhœa ... ... | 4 | 278 | 282 | 265 | „ | 12 | 5 |
| | Dysenteria Act: et chron: ... | 6 | 321 | 327 | 298 | „ | 14 | 15 |
| | Dyspepsia ... ... | „ | 222 | 222 | 212 | „ | 1 | 9 |
| | Enteritis ... ... | „ | 1 | 1 | 1 | „ | „ | „ |
| | Gastritis ... ... | 1 | 7 | 8 | 8 | „ | „ | „ |
| | Gastralgia ... ... | „ | 32 | 32 | 31 | „ | „ | 1 |
| | Hamœtemesis ... | „ | 2 | 2 | 2 | „ | „ | „ |
| | Obstipatio ... ... | „ | 1,306 | 1,306 | 1,306 | „ | „ | „ |
| | Tympanitis ... ... | „ | 1 | 1 | „ | „ | 1 | „ |
| Diseases of the Brain ... | Cephalalgia ... ... | „ | 70 | 70 | 69 | „ | „ | 1 |
| | Delirium Tremens ... | „ | 2 | 2 | 2 | „ | „ | „ |
| | Epilepsia ... ... | „ | 5 | 5 | 4 | 1 | „ | „ |
| | Mania ... ... | 3 | 9 | 12 | 10 | „ | „ | 2 |
| | Paralysis ... ... | 7 | 12 | 19 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Epidemic Cholera | Cholera Epidemica ... | „ | 109 | 109 | 87 | „ | 22 | „ |
| Dropsies ... | Anasarca ... ... | 15 | 170 | 185 | 136 | 2 | 27 | 20 |
| | Ascites ... ... | 1 | 16 | 17 | 7 | 2 | 8 | „ |
| | Dropsy ... ... | 3 | 64 | 67 | 63 | „ | „ | 4 |
| Rheumatic affections ... | Anchylosis ... ... | „ | 2 | 2 | 1 | „ | „ | 1 |
| | Lumbago ... ... | „ | 5 | 5 | 4 | „ | „ | 1 |
| | Odontalgia ... ... | „ | 48 | 48 | 47 | „ | „ | 1 |
| | Podagra ... ... | „ | 1 | 1 | 1 | „ | „ | „ |
| | Rheumat: Ac: et Chron: | 20 | 177 | 197 | 166 | 1 | 2 | 28 |

| Class. | Diseases. | Remained. | Admitted. | Total. | Cured. | Relieved. | Died. | Remaining. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Venerial affections & diseases of the Genital organs... | Bubo ... ... ... | 1 | 30 | 31 | 30 | ,, | ,, | 1 |
| | Gonorrhœa ... ... | 5 | 100 | 105 | 100 | ,, | ,, | 5 |
| | Orchitis ... ... ... | ,, | 4 | 4 | 4 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Paraphymosis ... ... | ,, | 5 | 5 | 5 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Phymosis ... ... | ,, | 10 | 10 | 8 | ,, | ,, | 2 |
| | Strictura Urethræ ... | ,, | 13 | 13 | 12 | ,, | ,, | 1 |
| | Syphilis Consec: ... | 24 | 125 | 149 | 112 | ,, | 2 | 35 |
| | ,, Primit: ... | 10 | 137 | 147 | 127 | 1 | ,, | 19 |
| | Ulcus Penis non Syphilit: | ,, | 38 | 38 | 34 | ,, | ,, | 4 |
| Abscess & Ulcers | Apostema ... ... | ,, | 62 | 62 | 54 | ,, | ,, | 8 |
| | Faruncculus ... ... | ,, | 47 | 47 | 45 | ,, | ,, | 2 |
| | Fistula in ano ... ... | ,, | 4 | 4 | 4 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Paronychia ... ... | ,, | 14 | 14 | 14 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Ulcus ... ... ... | 42 | 413 | 455 | 404 | ,, | 3 | 48 |
| Wounds & Injuries ... | Accident ... ... | 1 | 5 | 6 | 5 | ,, | 1 | ,, |
| | Ambustio ... ... | 1 | 17 | 18 | 17 | ,, | ,, | 1 |
| | Fract: Compd: left Tibia | 1 | ,, | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | ,, right Humerus ... | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | ,, | 1 | 1 |
| | ,, of the right & left Forearm Compd. Comminuted ... | 1 | ,, | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 1 |
| | ,, Compd. with Luxation of Elbow Joint ... ... | 1 | ,, | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Fract: Left Humerus ... | ,, | 5 | 5 | 5 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | ,, Left Tibia ... ... | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | ,, Tibia & Fibula Compd: Comminuted | ,, | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | 1 | ,, |
| | ,, Left Femur ... | ,, | 4 | 4 | 3 | ,, | ,, | 1 |
| | ,, Left Tibia & Fibula | ,, | 2 | 2 | 2 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | ,, Malleolus of the Right Leg ... | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | ,, of the 6th & 7th Ribs ... | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | ,, Cervix Humeri ... | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | ,, Radius & Ulna ... | ,, | 3 | 3 | 2 | ,, | ,, | 1 |
| | ,, Radius ... ... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | ,, Spinalis ... ... | 1 | ,, | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 1 |
| | Contusio ... ... | ,, | 34 | 34 | 30 | ,, | ,, | 4 |
| | Subluxatio ... ... | ,, | 34 | 34 | 34 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Vulnus ... ... ... | ,, | 49 | 49 | 47 | 1 | ,, | 1 |
| | ,, Incisum ... ... | 2 | 112 | 114 | 113 | ,, | ,, | 1 |
| | ,, Laceratum ... | ,, | 24 | 24 | 21 | ,, | ,, | 3 |
| | ,, Puncturatum .. | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | ,, Sclopitorum ... | ,, | 2 | 2 | 1 | ,, | 1 | ,, |

| Class. | Diseases. | Remained. | Admitted. | Total. | Cured. | Relieved. | Died. | Remaining. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Diseases of the Eye | Amaurosis ... ... | 13 | 8 | 21 | 5 | ,, | ,, | 16 |
| | Cataractus ... ... | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | ,, | 1 |
| | Hordeolum ... ... | ,, | 3 | 3 | 3 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Iritis ... ... ... | ,, | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 1 |
| | Ophthalmia ... ... | 5 | 205 | 210 | 204 | ,, | ,, | 6 |
| Diseases of the skin | Condyloma ... ... | ,, | 4 | 4 | 4 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Lepra ... ... ... | 22 | 55 | 77 | 10 | 26 | 8 | 33 |
| | Psora ... ... ... | 6 | 70 | 76 | 66 | ,, | ,, | 10 |
| | Psoriasis ... ... | ,, | 4 | 4 | 4 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Scabies ... ... ... | 3 | 264 | 267 | 262 | ,, | ,, | 5 |
| | Urticaria ... ... | ,, | 5 | 5 | 4 | ,, | ,, | 1 |
| Other Diseases ... | Abortio... ... ... | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Alopecia ... ... | ,, | 2 | 2 | 2 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Aphtha ... ... | ,, | 11 | 11 | 11 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Amenorrhœa ... ... | 1 | 66 | 67 | 62 | ,, | ,, | 5 |
| | Amputn. Right Thigh ... | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | ,, Left Leg ... ... | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | ,, Right Toe... ... | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | ,, Left Index finger ... | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | ,, Right fingers & Thumb ... | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Amputn. Right arm ... | ,, | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 1 |
| | Anœmia... ... ... | 17 | 183 | 200 | 172 | 3 | 2 | 23 |
| | Anthrax... ... ... | ,, | 2 | 2 | 1 | ,, | 1 | ,, |
| | Asphyxia ... ... | ,, | 2 | 2 | 2 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Atrophia ... ... | 36 | 137 | 173 | 112 | ,, | 6 | 55 |
| | Cancer ... ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ,, | 1 | ,, |
| | ,, of the Cheek ... | ,, | 3 | 3 | 3 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | ,, ,, ,, Head ... | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | ,, ,, ,, Leg ... | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | ,, ,, ,, Lip ... | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | ,, ,, ,, Penis ... | ,, | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, | 1 |
| | ,, ,, ,, Tongue ... | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Calculus Vescicœ ... | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Cancrumoris ... ... | ,, | 2 | 2 | 1 | ,, | ,, | 1 |
| | Contractura ... ... | ,, | 2 | 2 | 2 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | ,, Cicatrix ... ... | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Cynanche Maligna ... | ,, | 8 | 8 | 8 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | ,, Parolidœa ... | ,, | 5 | 5 | 5 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Cystitis ... ... ... | ,, | 2 | 2 | 2 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Diabetes... ... ... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Dentitis ... ... ... | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Dysecœ ... ... ... | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Dysuria ... ... | ,, | 11 | 11 | 10 | ,, | ,, | 1 |
| | Dysmenorrhœa ... ... | ,, | 13 | 13 | 11 | ,, | ,, | 2 |
| | Ebrietas ... ... | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Elephantiasis ... ... | 2 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 1 | ,, | 3 |
| | Eneuresis ... ... | ,, | 3 | 3 | 2 | ,, | ,, | 1 |
| | Epistaxis ... ... | ,, | 2 | 2 | 2 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Erysipelas ... ... | ,, | 2 | 2 | 2 | ,, | ,, | ,, |

| Class. | Diseases. | Remained. | Admitted. | Total. | Cured. | Relieved. | Died. | Remaining. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Other Diseases ... | Exostosis ... ... | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Flatulentia ... ... | ,, | 102 | 102 | 102 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Fungus of the right Eye | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Gingivites ... ... | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Glassitis... ... ... | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Hœmorrhois ... ... | 2 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 2 | ,, | ,, |
| | Hernia ... ... ... | ,, | 3 | 3 | 3 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Herpes Circinatus ... | ,, | 15 | 15 | 15 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Hydrocele ... ... | ,, | 7 | 7 | 5 | ,, | ,, | 2 |
| | Hydarthrus ... ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Hysteria... ... ... | 3 | 96 | 99 | 94 | 2 | ,, | 3 |
| | Inflammatn. of the Wrist | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Ischuria ... ... ... | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Leucorrhœa ... ... | 1 | 10 | 11 | 8 | ,, | ,, | 3 |
| | Lcepus ... ... ... | 2 | 9 | 11 | 10 | ,, | ,, | 1 |
| | Malformatn. of the Prepuce ... | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Menorrhagia ... ... | ,, | 17 | 17 | 17 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Morbus Brighti ... | ,, | 4 | 4 | 4 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Nebula ... ... ... | ,, | 2 | 2 | 2 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Necrosis ... ... | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Neuralgia Facei ... | 1 | 10 | 11 | 11 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Otalgia ... ... ... | ,, | 24 | 24 | 24 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Otitis ... ... ... | ,, | 27 | 27 | 27 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Otorrhœa ... ... | ,, | 4 | 4 | 4 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Osteo Sarcoma ... | ,, | 1 | 1 | ,, | 1 | ,, | ,, |
| | Parturitio ... ... | 5 | 14 | 19 | 17 | ,, | ,, | 2 |
| | Parulis ... ... ... | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Pertussis ... ... | ,, | 2 | 2 | 2 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Polypus auri ... ... | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | ,, Nasi ... ... | ,, | 16 | 16 | 16 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Prolapsus ani ... ... | ,, | 3 | 3 | 3 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | ,, Uteri ... ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Ranulo ... ... ... | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Rupia ... ... ... | ,, | 5 | 5 | 5 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Sarcocele ... ... | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Sciatica ... ... | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Scirrhus ... ... | ,, | 2 | 2 | 2 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Scrophula ... ... | 2 | 20 | 22 | 14 | ,, | ,, | 8 |
| | Snake bite ... ... | ,, | 3 | 3 | 3 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Splenitis ... ... | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Synovitis... ... ... | ,, | 1 | 1 | 1 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Varix ... ... ... | ,, | 19 | 19 | 17 | ,, | ,, | 2 |
| | Vermes ... ... ... | 2 | 345 | 347 | 341 | ,, | 1 | 5 |
| | Vertigo ... ... ... | ,, | 234 | 234 | 234 | ,, | ,, | ,, |
| | Verucca ... ... | 3 | 26 | 29 | 28 | ,, | ,, | 1 |
| | Total ... | 300 | 7,406 | 7,706 | 7,057 | 48 | 133 | 468 |

**377.** The foregoing tabular statement may appear long and dry. But the intelligent observer will be enabled to see what are the more prevalent diseases of the country and also to judge what amount of human suffering has been relieved.

*Vaccination Department.*

**378.** The following table compares the operations of the year under review with those of the two preceding. It will be observed that the number vaccinated has more than doubled itself since the time Dr. Pulney Andy was appointed to the superintendence of the Vaccine Department. The number of successful cases has also risen in proportion. Much credit is due to Dr. Pulney Andy for the efficient working order to which he has stimulated his Department. From May last, the Medical subordinates at the out-stations were required to vaccinate people within their reach, and these have contributed to swell the number of subjects operated upon.

| M. E. | 1040. | 1041. | 1042. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Vaccinated ... | 16,626 | 23,999 | 48,775 |
| Successful ... | 14,931 | 21,851 | 46,047 |
| Unsuccessful ... | 1,695 | 2,148 | 2,728 |

**379.** In furtherance of the plan proposed to train vaccinators to treat ordinary diseases, three young men who were under instruction were this year brought on the strength of the general Establishment and it is hoped that more will

follow, so that in the course of time, the Sircar might have a body of men who would render themselves doubly useful to people living at a distance from regular hospitals.

**380**. Dr. Pulney Andy notes with satisfaction the gradual wearing away of prejudices against vaccination which exist in the minds of certain classes. It appears that 12 Numboories, a very exclusive tribe of Brahmins, and so many as 1305 Chonagars, converts to Mahomedenism in Travancore; classes that had hitherto manifested great aversion to the operation have submitted themselves to it.

**381.** The vaccinators who are mostly of the higher castes had hitherto held themselves aloof from Pooliars and other people of low caste. This prejudice too is now reported to be giving way, as about 2000 Pooliars appear to have been vaccinated in the course of the year.

**382**. It may be desirable, however, to have some vaccinators of the Pooliar and Shanar castes to operate among people of their caste to a still larger extent.

**383**. It has been brought to the notice of the Sircar that the range of some of the vaccinators is too wide for the purposes of frequent itineration, and the entertainment of a few additional hands has been suggested. This will have due consideration. It has also been suggested that a few special rewards be given annually to deserving vaccinators by way of encouragement, a recommendation that may well be acted upon.

**384**. Dr. Pulney Andy brings to notice the following vaccinators as having done best during the year.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Head Vaccinator, | | Meenachee Soondrum Pillay. |
| 1st Class Vaccinator, | | Moothooswamy Pillay. |
| | Do., | Kathrabalen. |
| 2nd | Do., | Huriharaputhra Pillay. |

**385.** The total outlay on account of the medical Establishment during the year, including salaries, contingencies and stores, may be put down in round numbers at 64,000 Rs. which is in excess of that of the previous year by about 11,000 Rupees. A large portion of this excess was on account of an unusually large supply of Medicines &c. purchased to meet the demands of extended operations.

**386.** The cost of successful vaccination amounted in the year to about 8¼ Rs. per hundred subjects, not taking into account the salaries of Dr. Pulney Andy and his office Establishment.

## MILITARY.

**387.** In the year under review Colonel H. Drury, the Commandant of the Nair Brigade retired from service and was succeeded by Major J. N. Maclean.

**388.** In the course of the year, His Highness the Maha Rajah was pleased to sanction an increase of pay to the men of the Brigade at the rate of half a Rupee to every Sepoy and nearly 10 Annas to every Naigue.

**389.** The total amount of increase thus given to the men amounted to nearly 8,000 Rupees a year.

**390.** This was followed by additions to the pay of the Native Officers, the Artillery &c. which will be the subject of record next year.

**391.** The Public Office buildings having been erected in the vicinity of the Parade ground and Barracks, certain additions were made to the store buildings in the Cantonment Plain, and they are now in use as Barracks. A piece of ground in that locality was in process of being levelled with a view to convert it into a new Parade Ground.

## OBSERVATORY.

**392.** The small establishment connected with this institution continues to carry on Meteorological and Magnetic observations and to record the results.

**393.** The details of these observations are too technical to be of interest to the general reader and are therefore omitted here.

## THE MUSEUM & PUBLIC GARDEN.

**394.** For a part of the year, these institutions were under the direction of Captain Alexander Drury of the Nair Brigade, who kindly accepted the honorary charge in March 1867.

**395.** Many improvements of more or less importance were effected by this Gentleman who showed an amount of zeal and interest in his work not ordinarily found in the holders of purely honorary appointments.

**396.** The Museum has been increasingly attractive to the public as shown by the subjoined statement of visitors for the last two years.

| Years. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1041 | 10,171 | 1,903 | 12,074 |
| 1042 | 24,659 | 4,281 | 28,940 |

397. Of the number of male visitors in 1042, about one third were able to sign their names, but of the females the percentage is so low as 1. 4.

398. Several specimens of foreign workmanship such as would serve as models for native artists were purchased and added to the Museum, as also carvings in ivory and filagre work in silver produced in Travancore. Among the latter were the articles returned from the Calicut Exhibition.

399. A collection of the principal kinds of wood grown in the Travancore Forests was also placed in the Museum, as well as a pair of the largest Elephant Tusks which the Sircar had in store.

400. A hydro-electric Machine with apparatus was presented by Mr. Kohlhoff the 2nd Judge of the Sudr Court. Presents were also received from His Highness the First Prince and others.

401. Seeds of useful and ornamental plants and shrubs were procured by the Sircar in the year from the Botanical Gardens at Calcutta, from Madras and Bangalore.

402. Contributions have also been received from His Highness the First Prince, Captain Davidson, the Rev. Mr. Mateer and others.

403. On the 15th and 16th of January 1867 an Exhibition of flowers, fruits and vegetables was held in the Public Gardens. It being the first of the kind undertaken in Travancore, there was not much competition. The Sircar granted a sum of 300 Rupees for Prizes which were awarded by a Committee of 3 Gentlemen whose report is subjoined.

# Report.

" The Committee considers the Exhibition as fairly successful for the first time and encouraging for the future. They were very anxious to award Prizes for native products—Vegetables, Fruits, Grain, &c., contributed by natives; but although they had many money Prizes at their disposal they were unable to award them owing to the lack of contributors. Special Extra Prizes were however awarded, one to Sir T. Madava Row, Dewan, for a very good collection of COMMON COUNTRY VEGETABLES &c. including several species of SOLANUM, and another Prize for a wonderful Bunch of 72 Cocoanuts. But the first Prize for a Bunch of 21 Cocoanuts was awarded to His Highness the First Prince of Travancore. The Dewan Sir T. Madava Row, also exhibited a very fair specimen of Grass (Mauritius) which gained a Prize. The Chillies exhibited by His Highness the First Prince were remarkable for their excellence, and included "Palghaut chillies" and the "Nepaul Pepper Chillies." His Highness' SAPODILLAS also were very fine. A fine large Bunch of Plantains was also exhibited by His Highness; but the Committee regret that specimens of Plantains of a high caste were not forwarded. Some colored Botanical Drawings, principally of medicinal plants, also exhibited by His Highness, were deservedly much admired. Colonel Drury bore off the Prize for prepared ARROWROOT (home grown) very excellent, and also for fresh tubers of the same.

"Captain Davidson took the Prize for prepared Tapioca, (also home grown.)

" An Amaryllis "Eurycles" (Amboinensis) *Loudon*, exhibited by T. Vedadrisadasa Moodliar, Esq. was remarkable for its beauty. Captain Davidson also exhibited a fine plant of the same but it was going out of flower. This is

a West Indian plant, and very handsome both in leaf and flower, hardy, and well worthy of cultivation.

"THE COFFEE in various stages exhibited by Sir T. Madava Row, the produce of His Highness the First Prince's and his own estate on the Ashamboo Hills (Western Ghauts) in Travancore, including a small, though excellent sample of prepared Coffee by the Rev. J. Cox, appeared to be excellent in quality, as also did some Tea exhibited by the Dewan, and gained Prizes.

"The Committee trusts that next time there will be good specimens exhibited of *Coffee grown in the low country*, of which a good deal is cultivated very successfully in and about Trevandrum.

"A long yam exhibited by Sir T. Madava Row was very remarkable, since it was nearly 4 feet long.

"The most remarkable things exhibited by the Sirkar Gardener, Mr. Smith, were 1st ROSES, (some very fine specimens originally imported from Bangalore,) BEGONIAS of two or three kinds, including apparently *B. Dipetala*, *B. Grahamiana* and a white flowering species remarkable for its beauty. The *Hamellia patens Rubiaceæ (Willdenoes)* recently imported from Bangalore, where there is a very handsome specimen of the species, looked very healthy, but unfortunately was out of flower; it is a foreigner to India, being a native of the West Indies *(Loudon)* and quite new to Trevandrum. It is well worthy of cultivation on account of its handsome foliage and pretty flower. The MEYENIA ERECTA *Nees* (Acanthaceæ) also looked very well. Likewise did the MAURANDYA BARCLAYANA *(Lindley)* (Scrophulariaceæ) though more like *M. Antirrhini flora (Willd)* as to the flowers, which were light purple pink, *not* dark blue colored. The ACHIMENES GRANDIFLORA also looked well. Some of the COMPOSITÆ were remarkable, such as *Calliopsis*

and *Coreopsis* Chrysanthemum, &c. Dahlias not remarkable. Of *Dipsaceæ*, SCABIOSA ATROPURPUREA was noticed as very fine and as not having been seen in flower in Trevandrum lately.

" Captain Davidson gained the first Prize for cotton (ginned) Brazil, long staple, and Bourbon, short staple.

" The ARUM (or CALADIUM) BICOLOR looked well as to color and form; and the SEA SIDE ALOE was noticed in flower, also the PLUMBAGO ROSEA, LOBELIA and IBERIS, or *Candy Tuft*. Great credit appears to be due to Rev. S. Mateer of the L. M. S. for his interesting importation of valuable and handsome plants from the Neilgherries, with many specimens apparently new to Trevandrum, such as BEGONIA REX, a Begonia with a very beautifully and fancifully colored leaf; the MELOCACTUS or common *Turk's Cap*; the CALADIUM Wightii, a most remarkable Arum in prime condition, and worthy of the highest commendation; with the leaves marked and spotted with red and white on a light green ground. Captain Davidson also exhibited a small and rather weakly plant of the same, although imported from Bangalore before this specimen. Mr. Mateer also showed a fine specimen of CEREUS ERECTUS; a curious specimen of the Orchid *Vanda Aphylla*, a puzzle to many though common; and a plant of Lygoduim Scandens (Fern) also some EUPHORBIAS, OPUNTIA, &c.

" Colonel Drury exhibited a very pretty specimen of the flower of the beautiful Petræa Volubilis *Verbenacœlli* (West Indies.)

" Captain Davidson exhibited a plant of Caladium Howlettii, an Arum, a new importation from Bangalore, having a handsome dark green leaf dashed with white. The curiously marked FERNS *Thamnopteris Phyllitidis* from the Travancore Hills, and Ferns of the *Asplenium Cheilanthes*

*Mysorensis* and *Tenuifolia*, PTERIS (*Quadriaurita*) *Pleopeltis Poecilopteris* (terminans ?) species, also from the same hills, were noticed. He also exhibited a magnificient species of (Mauritius ?) grass, the culms of which bearing seed were about ten feet high with the grass four or five feet, said to have been introduced by Mr. Kohlhoff some time since from Pallamcottah, but never much cultivated here before. There were also two ORCHIDS of *Calanthe Pereottettii* from the Travancore Hills, exhibited one by the Gardens and one by Captain Davidson, the latter bearing the best flowers, but neither being sufficiently remarkable (it not being the proper season for them) to warrant the bestowal of a Prize.

" There were no fresh jungle plants exhibited, with the exception of some common FERNS. *Gleichenia dichotoma*, *Blechnum Orientale*, &c. which were not remarkable.

" The Dewan, Sir T. Madava Row also exhibited on behalf of C. F. Kohlhoff, Esq. 2nd Judge, Suddr Court, a very fine bunch bearing a remarkable kind of fruit which he describes as a "Gooseberry" "*Lobe Lobe*," or "*Lubi Lubi*," and which gained an extra Prize of 5 Rupees. It has a very pleasant acid taste and is reported as good for cooking and eating.

" The Committee cannot close their Report without noticing the great step in advance that this exhibition indicates, and the stimulus that an annual repetition thereof is likely to give to Agri-horticulture in Travancore generally. They hope to see more attention given to the growth and exhibition of Vegetables, Native and European; Cotton, Grasses, Gram, &c., and a spirited competition for Prizes for Coffee, Cocoanuts, Coir, and Cereals of various sorts. It may be remarked that not a grain of Paddy was exhibited.

"They would also notice with great satisfaction the introduction, through the exertion of the Dewan, into the gardens, of many valuable plants &c. principally from Bangalore, such as *Hamellia patens, Solanum Arboreum Spathodea, Aristolochia Ingens, Goldfussia,* &c. They would recommend that in future the Exhibition should be held about the end of October, or the beginning of November, and that it should remain open from 3 to 6 P. M. the first day, and from 6 A. M. to 10 A. M. the second.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Committee | T. VEDADRISADASA Moodeliar Esq., *President.* | |
| | Rev. S. MATEER | *Members.* |
| | Captain A. A. DAVIDSON | |

*(Signed)* A. A. Davidson A. K. C. L. *Captain,*
Acting Honorary Secretary,
Exhibition Committee."

Trevandrum,
18th January, 1867.

**404.** Another and a more successful Exhibition has been held, which however does not fall within the period embraced in this report.

**405.** The Public Garden and Zoological Establishment connected with it cost the Sircar in the year a sum of about 4,900 Rupees exclusive of the cost of buildings.

## SIRCAR GARDEN AT PEERMADE.

**406**. The following is extracted from the report on the Garden furnished by the Superintendent Mr. Hannay.

**407**. " *Cinchona.* The following statement gives the number of plants with there age, height &c.

| No. of species. | Botanical Names. | Commercial Names. | No. of plants | Height. | Age. | Girth of the largest. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | C. Succirubra... | Red Bark ... | 1,715 | 14 ft. 2 In. | From 1 month to 4½ years. | 1 ft. 4 In. | 1628 Plants are from propagation from December 1866 to July 1867. |
| 2 | C. Micrantha ... | Grey Bark ... | 462 | 10 ,, 2 ,, | | ,, 8½ ,, | |
| 3 | C. Peruviana ... | Genuine Grey Bark | 146 | 12 ,, 8 ,, | | ,, 10½ ,, | |
| 4 | C. Netidœ ... | Finest Grey Bark | 37 | 5 ,, 8 ,, | | ,, 4¼ ,, | |
| 5 | C.Condamenia... | Select Crown Bark | 58 | 9 ,, 4 ,, | | ,, 8½ ,, | |
| 6 | Cinchona ... | Name unknown ... | 14 | 8 ,, ½ ,, | | ,, 9¼ ,, | |
| | | Total...... | 2,432 | | | | |

**408**. "In the course of the year under report, 1,628 Plants were permanently planted out in the shola to the East of the Garden; viz. 1,219 Succirubras, 271 Micranthas and 138 Netidœs; and they are growing well. Nearly 6 acres of land in the same shola have been cleared and pitted, (reserving sufficient belts of timber to shelter the plantation from both monsoons) and will be planted with Cinchonas before the rains cease.

**409**. " A further extent of jungle to make the extent of 10 acres of Cinchona plantation as proposed by the Sircar will be cleared and pitted as soon as the weather permits.

**410.** "About 5817 cuttings were set in beds in the open air in August last, viz. 4225 Succirubras, 1547 Micranthas, and 45 Netidœs and they are looking healthy, and a great number of them will be fit for planting out in about a month. 211 Plants are also coming on from layers.

**411.** "The propagation is now being carried on in beds from 12 to 14 feet in length and 2 feet and a half in width, formed on the slope of a range partly shaded; and I have been more successful in rooting cuttings since this method has been adopted. The glass house is of little or no use at all in carrying on the propagation, particularly in the monsoon, as all the cuttings damp off.

**412.** "Eight Cinchona Succirubras, and 4 Cinchona Micrantha Plants aged from 2 to 3 years, from 4 to 9½ feet in height, and from 3½ to 11 Inches in girth, died from the effects of the continued rain of last season, and the bark of these, weighing 3 lbs. 8¾ oz. was despatched to the British Resident. A number of the largest plants has been mossed as recommended by Mr. McIvor, Superintendent of the Government Cinchona plantation on the Neilgherries, and since the application of this material, the plants have gained a healthier appearance.

**413.** "The Cinchona Succirubra is the best growing species up here; the Cinchona Micrantha and Peruviana being second in rank; none of the other species appear to thrive as well.

**414.** "*Tea* appears to thrive here in both seasons. Three acres of land have been planted this season. On the whole there are now upwards of 4 acres planted out. A further extent of grass land to make up the extent of 5 acres of Tea plantation as proposed by the Sircar, is now being cleared in the new enclosure north of the Garden. Seeds

received in April last from Bengal were sown in beds formed both on high and low ground, well-worked and manured; but none of these did germinate.

**415.** "The largest plant in the Garden is now 4 feet 4 inches in height.

**416.** "A bank about 3½ feet in height and 4 feet in width has been formed all around the enclosure measuring 1935 feet, and upwards of 4000 Jungle cuttings and a great number of rose cuttings have been planted on the top of the bank to form a screen against the wind; also a great number of Jungle trees has been planted in different parts of the Garden for shelter, as it is so much exposed to both monsoons."

**417.** The amount expended in the year under this head was about 5000 Rupees. From the time of its establishment, the Garden has cost the Sircar a sum of about 24,500 Rupees including cost of buildings &c.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

**418.** In the year under review the Chief Engineer Mr. Barton was obliged to go to Europe on leave under medical certificate.

**419.** Mr. T. M. Hardy Johnston was appointed to act for him.

**420.** The new Engineer could not well furnish a report of operations of which he had no personal knowledge, and in the absence of a professional report from the Public Works Department, only a general outline can be given here of its administration.

**421.** The following is a list showing the various works begun or prosecuted in the year and the charges incurred.

| Description of Work. | Amount of Sanction | | Expenditure in 1042. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Works above 5,000 Rupees.* | Rupees. | | Rupees. | |
| A. V. M. Canal ... ... ... | 4,81,192 | | 81,270 | |
| Construction of the New Public Offices | 1,73,215 | | 93,293 | |
| Coolithoray Bridge ... ... | 1,26,738 | | 21,942 | |
| Peermade Ghât Road ... ... | " | | 31,491 | |
| Construction of the Ashamboo Road.. | 21,667 | | 3,578 | |
| Construction of road from 3d mile of main Southern road to Adrumullay. | 14,204 | | 622 | |
| Construction of road from Thodoovetty to Theruvettar ... ... | 8,295 | | 6,696 | |
| Repair of Culladay breaches ... | 7,997 | | 1,950 | |
| District Hospital at Alleppey ... | 6,384 | | 199 | |
| Deepening Thaircoolom Tank ... | 5,800 | | 500 | |
| District Hospital at Quilon ... | 5,584 | | 571 | |
| Maintenance of Southern Road ... | 5,200 | | 5,567 | |
| *Works between 5000 & 3000 Rupees* | | 8,56,276 | | 2,47,679 |
| Deepening the tank at Soochindrum... | 4,930 | | 951 | |
| Construction of a New road from Cottar to Rajakamungalom ... ... | 4,868 | | 4,332 | |
| District Hospital at Parachalay ... | 4,784 | | 287 | |
| Do. Do. Cottyam ... | 4,784 | | 87 | |
| Lying-in-Hospital at Trevandrum ... | 4,540 | | 3,511 | |
| Alteration to Trevandrum Residency | 4,532 | | 1,551 | |
| Deepening Parakay Tank ... ... | 4,421 | | 707 | |
| Construction of 5 branch Roads on the Ashamboo Hills ... ... | 3,600 | | 3,600 | |
| Deepening and repairing Trevandrum Canal ... ... ... | 3,437 | | 1,975 | |
| Road from Cottar to Ashamboo Road | 3,366 | | 274 | |
| Deepening Canal from the beach to the Custom house at Alleppey ... | 3,240 | | 12 | |
| Maintenance of Trevandrum Roads ... | 3,200 | | 4,400 | |
| *Works between 3000 & 1000 Rupees.* | | 49,702 | | 21,687 |
| Straightening the course of the Nadayaray Canal ... ... ... | 2,898 | | 1,220 | |
| Construction of Salt Godowns at Rajakamungalom ... ... ... | 2,843 | | 1,399 | |
| Construction of English School at Alleppey ... ... ... | 2,749 | | 1,245 | |
| Construction of an Iron girder Bridge across the Chowray Canal ... | 2,656 | | 4,668 | |
| Construction of walls along the sides of the main Road from Eastern Fort gate to Cantonment ... ... | 2,500 | | 1,245 | |
| Carried over...... | 13,646 | ... | 9,777 | 2,69,366 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward Rupees... | 13,646 | ... | 9,777 | 2,69,366 |
| Construction of a road from Eastern Fort gate to the Museum ... | 2,499 | | 3,280 | |
| Re-construction of Court house at Alleppey ... ... ... | 2,417 | | 2,391 | |
| Branch road from Cape Comorin road to Thamaracoolom salt pans ... | 2,389 | | 1,390 | |
| Construction of English school at Cottar ... ... ... | 2,309 | | 44 | |
| Repairing road from Cottyam to Moondakyam ... ... | 2,240 | | 2,513 | |
| New Travellers' Bungalow at Nagercoil | 2,181 | | 1,104 | |
| Constructing Calingulah at Poothary coolom ... ... ... | 2,114 | | 27 | |
| Improving the gradient of the Southern Road from 5th to 18th mile ... | 2,113 | | 405 | |
| Shed for steam Engine ... ... | 1,852 | | 2,357 | |
| Widening road from 3rd to 33rd mile on southern road ... ... | 1,814 | | 12 | |
| Tigers' cage in the Museum ... | 1,745 | | 1,719 | |
| Travellers' Bungalow at Caroomady.. | 1,623 | | 1,385 | |
| Constructing water ways from 2nd to 33rd mile on southern road ... | 1,588 | | 1,669 | |
| Travellers' Bungalow at Aramboolly | 1,515 | | 25 | |
| Deepening Vadasary tank... ... | 1,471 | | 414 | |
| Travellers' Bungalow at Chunganacherry ... ... ... | 1,464 | | 894 | |
| Deepening Cothunda Ramen Coolom | 1,393 | | 87 | |
| Deepening Cottar Coolom ... | 1,393 | | 225 | |
| Repairing Breaches on Pulpanabapoorum Poothanar and Mambadathar... | 1,173 | | 158 | |
| Deepening Thuthyar Tank ... | 1,166 | | 470 | |
| Deepening Canal to the Alleppey beach | 1,154 | | 491 | |
| Bridge at Pulleychell Thodoo on southern road ... ... ... | 1,139 | | 206 | |
| Repairs to Chunganacherry road ... | 1,120 | | 764 | |
| Converting Police Cutcherry into Travellers' Bungalow at Alleppey ... | 1,067 | | 1,432 | |
| Deepening Caden Coolom ... | 1,063 | | 132 | |
| Deepening Nachiyar Coolom ... | 1,012 | | 190 | |
| *Works between* 1,000 *and* 500 *Rs.* | | 56,660 | | 33,561 |
| 22 Works ... ... ... | | 16,863 | 9,688 | |
| *Works below* 500 *Rupees.* | | | | |
| 48 Works ... ... ... | | 11,926 | 7,382 | |
| *Works undertaken without sanction or in anticipation of sanction—72 works—Contingent charges Survey expenses &c.* | | | 32,013 | |
| Stores for the D. P. W. ... ... | ... | ... | 45,963 | 49,083 |
| Cost of Establishment ... ... | ... | ... | 48,228 | |
| | | | | 94,191 |
| | | | | 4,46,201 |

422. The following is a statement showing the works and expenditure in the Marahmut Department which is a distinct branch of Public Works.

| Works. | Expenditure in the year 1042. |
|---|---|
| | Rs. |
| Repairs to His Highness the Maharajah's Palace... | 9,470 |
| Do. His Highness the Elia Rajah's Do. ... | 1,241 |
| Do. Sreepatham (Ranees') Do. ... | 1,512 |
| Do. His Highness the First Prince's Do. ... | 1,065 |
| Minor Repairs ... ... ... ... | 5,906 |
| Annual thatching of all Public Buildings ... | 15,914 |
| Construction of Salt Godowns ... ... | 1,662 |
| Repairs to the Huzzoor Cutcherry, Court Houses, Taluq Cutcherries, &c. ... ... | 12,505 |
| Repairs to the Trevandrum Residency, &c. ... | 3,949 |
| Do. to the Quilon Do. ... ... | 1,119 |
| Do. of Bungalows occupied by European Officers | 13,561 |
| Digging and repairing Minor Tanks and Channels, closing breaches, &c. ... ... ... | 2,178 |
| Re-construction and repairs of Pagodas ... | 11,501 |
| Do. do. of Ootoopurahs ... | 974 |
| Repair of Copper and Brass Utensils ... ... | 1,590 |
| Do. of Boats and Jengars ... ... | 1,491 |
| Do. of Salt Pans ... ... ... ... | 723 |
| Construction and repair of wooden Bridges and repair of Minor Roads, &c. ... ... | 22,609 |
| Purchase of Timber for His Highness' Flag staff... | 4,724 |
| Cost of the Establishment ... ... ... | 8,796 |
| Total Rupees... | 1,22,490 |

**423.** Many lacs of Rupees have been laid out on various works of public utility or importance, and a perceptible impression has been made upon the face of the country.

**424.** But it is evident that what has been effected is very little compared with what remains to be accomplished.

**425.** A vast variety of works calling for versatile Engineering skill and experience is required. Old works have to be thoroughly repaired and in some cases to be almost re-constructed. The great works in progress have to be finished. Many costly and difficult works await commencement as soon as the preliminary conditions of success shall have been arranged.

**426.** The Public Works Department has, it must be admitted, been unfortunate in the frequent changes of the Chief Engineer at its head. But better prospects are in view and it is hoped that full justice will be done to the fine field which the country presents for Engineering achievements. The accumulated resources of the treasury are ready to be placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, and, if properly laid out, must greatly accelerate the progress of general prosperity while enabling the Engineer himself to raise enduring memorials of his skill, energy and usefulness.

## FINANCIAL.

**427.** The following statement shews the Receipts and Disbursements for the year under review as compared with those for the antecedent year.

*Comparative Statement of the Receipts and Disbursements*

| | | 1041. | 1042. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Land Revenue ... ... ... | 16,40,455 | 16,77,654 |
| 2 | Miscellaneous Do. ... ... ... | 7,15,637 | 6,26,046 |
| 3 | Customs ... ... ... ... | 2,50,805 | 3,07,597 |
| 4 | Arrack and Opium ... ... ... | 86,086 | 83,440 |
| 5 | Tobacco ... ... ... ... | 7,35,879 | 7,41,122 |
| 6 | Pepper ... ... ... ... | 79,394 | 30,503 |
| 7 | Salt ... ... ... ... | 7,04,316 | 8,06,722 |
| 8 | Cardamoms and others goods ... ... | 1,15,132 | 82,158 |
| 9 | Timber ... ... ... ... | 24,086 | 41,677 |
| 10 | Interest on Government Securities ... | 85,750 | 47,519 |
| 11 | Arrears of revenue collected in the year. | 43,094 | 38,381 |
| | | 44,80,634 | 44,82,819 |

*of the Travancore State during the lsat 2 years*—1041 *and* 1042.

| | | 1041. | 1042. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | The Dewasom or Religious Institution ... | 5,70,788 | 5,62,428 |
| 2 | The Ootooparah or charitable Do. ... | 2,84,550 | 3,02,337 |
| 3 | The Palace ... ... ... | 4,76,697 | 5,63,026 |
| 4 | Huzzoor Cutcherry and the Civil Establishments ... ... | 4,65,650 | 4,73,998 |
| 5 | Judicial Establishment ... ... | 1,19,169 | 1,15,895 |
| 6 | Police Do. ... ... ... | 1,03,730 | 1,01,052 |
| 7 | Nair Troops ... ... ... | 1,42,254 | 1,40,115 |
| 8 | Elephant and Horse Establishments ... | 69,273 | 65,351 |
| 9 | Education Science and Art ... ... | 56,036 | 69,127 |
| 10 | Pensions ... ... ... | 1,21,840 | 1,21,614 |
| 11 | Public Works ... ... ... | 5,61,448 | 5,54,750 |
| 12 | Cost and Charges of Goods sold & advances made for purchase of Goods ... | 3,29,005 | 3,22,001 |
| 13 | Contingent Charges ... ... ... | 1,99,152 | 1,57,109 |
| 14 | Subsidy to the British Indian Government. | 8,08,052 | 8,10,374 |
| | | 43,07,644 | 43,59,177 |

**428**. The revenue realized under the head of Land cannot but be deemed satisfactory, being in advance of that of the preceding year by about 37,000 Rupees. About a moiety of this accession is due to larger quantities of salt having been received from the manufacturing Ryots. It is to be borne in mind that salt gathered from evaporating pans in the occupancy of Ryots is regarded, so far as accounts are concerned, as produce of *land;* and accordingly the Mailwarum or the Sircar's share of that produce is brought to credit under land revenue. The other moiety of the accession comprises receipts from various minor sources.

**429**. The head 'Miscellaneous Revenue' comprises a vast number of heterogeneous items which vary in different degrees, and some in the same, and others in the opposite direction. The gross collection under this head has fallen short of that for the year previous, by nearly 90,000 Rupees. But this does not indicate a retrogression in any of the permanent sources of revenue embraced under the head in question. The corresponding item for the last year had been swelled by extraordinary or casual receipts which are absent in the year under discussion, and hence the apparent decline.

**430**. The revenue realized from Customs compares as follows with that derived in the preceding year.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1041 | Rupees | 2,50,805 |
| 1042 | „ | 3,07,597 |
| | Increase .. | 56,792 |

**431**. This is a result much more favorable in appearance than it really is. Obviously, to make the comparison fair, the items compared must comprise similar elements. Now, the receipts for 1042 embrace no less than two pay-

ments received by the Sircar from the British treasury on account of the guarantee under the Interportal Convention, whereas the receipts for 1041 are quite clear of such payments. These two payments brought to account in 1042 amount to about 74,000 Rupees. Deducting this from 3,07,000 the remainder is in round numbers 2,33,000 Rs. which, compared with 2,50,800 shows a deficit of 17,800 Rupees. This deficit is chiefly due to the continued effect of the reduction of duty on Arecanuts and the abolition of the duty on a large number of petty articles.

**432.** The variation in the receipts from Arrack and Opium is too limited to call for an explanation.

**433**. The next head of revenue to be noticed is that yielded by Tobacco. This important Item of the Public resources thrives well under the treatment in recent years bestowed on it. The quantity of Tobacco consumed in 1042 is slightly in excess of that consumed in 1041, the difference being 64 candies. The consumption of 1042 is the very highest on record in the whole history of this branch of the public income, and there is reason to expect a still further advance in the right direction. In consequence of this enhanced absorption of the stuff by Travancore, both Tinnevelly and Ceylon which export the tobacco have not inconsiderably benefited. The revenue realized is better than that of the previous year by about 5,000 Rupees and may be expected to keep pace steadily with the population and wealth of the country.

**434.** A loss of not much less than half a lac of Rupees has been sustained in the duties realized from Pepper. This is not to be wondered at, considering that the South West Monsoon of 1041, on which depended the Pepper crop of 1042, was extremely deficient. The actual

rain-fall guaged at Trevandrum for the month of May 1866 was little more than half an inch, while the average fall which we ought to have had is nearly 13 inches. On the other hand, the Pepper crop for 1041 was exceedingly prosperous. Comparing therefore a very favorable year with one very unfavorable, the difference must manifestly be maximized. The revenue may, however, be expected soon to recover from this extreme depression. A favorable season and diminished taxation must doubly contribute to such recovery.

**435**. Under the head of Salt, the yield shows a considerable gain over the result of the previous year. A large portion of this difference is due to the increase of the monopoly selling-rate in assimilation to the increase made by the British Government. But a not inconsiderable portion is also due to the discontinuance of the lower rate at which black (i. e. inferior country made) salt used to be sold. The quantity of salt consumed shows a slight advance of 18 garces. A gradual increase in the net profits of the salt sales may be expected, because arrangements are being made for the extended consumption of the fine and comparatively cheap salt manufactured in south Travancore, in preference to that from Bombay, whence it has become less advantageous and convenient than before to import the commodity in consequence of more stringent rules and regulations enacted by the Government of that Presidency.

**436**. The 8th item of the Account Current shows a fall to the extent, in round numbers, of 33,000 Rupees. This is, in a great measure, owing to a smaller production of Cardamoms chiefly attributable to deficient rain. The deficiency would have been greater still, had it not been to some extent neutralised by the higher prices obtained in consequence of the diminished supply brought to market.

**437**. Owing to larger sales of timber, the Sircar forests have been more fruitful by about 18,000 Rupees. But a considerable stock of timber still remained on hand awaiting a more favorable state of the market.

**438**. The interest drawn on the investments in the British Government securities shows a deficiency, for the reason that the amount drawn in the year 1041 included arrears, which the amount entered in the accompanying Account Current does not.

**439**. Item No. 11 of the Account Current scarcely requires remark, the fluctuation being but insignificant.

**440**. Thus, Items Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9, have given a gain in the aggregate of Rs. 2,19,231, while Items Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 11 have entailed a loss in the aggregate of Rs. 2,17,046 resulting in a net increase of about Rs. 2,000.

**441**. On the whole, it may be stated without hesitation that the total revenue of Rupees 44,82,819 is as good as can be fairly expected, and it has fully met the demands of the state, as will be presently seen.

**442**. The charge under the first head of the contra side of the Account Current shows a saving of about 8,000 Rs. This, however, is not a permanent result.

**443**. The Ootoopcray Establishment has cost about 18,000 Rupees more than it did in the previous year. But this is no real addition to the expenditure. The charge for the previous year 1041 was lower than it ought to have been, as a portion of that charge had been advanced in 1040. This branch of expenditure continues to be most vigilantly and constantly scrutinized, and though some oscillations must necessarily occur in the charges, they are not likely to be very wide of the average of three lacs of Rupees.

**444.** The Palace expenditure has risen by about 86,000 Rupees. But this is quite a temporary effect occasioned by extraordinary occurrences. A large proportion of this is attributable to the extra expenses incident to His Highness the Maha Rajah's visit to Madras for investiture with the Insignia of the Star of India; also to the visit which His Highness the Rajah of Cochin paid to Travancore in the early part of the year. Smaller items have also contributed to swell the charge under the head under discussion. But it may be asserted with perfect confidence that the expenditure will fall to its normal standard in the following year, as His Highness the Maha Rajah is sincerely solicitous that personal expenditure should be kept within the usual bounds and never be a source of any embarrassment to the public finances.

**445.** The 4th head of charge exhibits an addition of about 8,000 Rupees chiefly owing to increase of salaries.

**446.** The following 4 Items show but small variations.

**447.** It must here be remarked generally that salaries were more or less increased in the year in almost all Departments of the State. The extent of the increase is about half a lac of Rupees annually including the salaries of additional Establishments. But as the augmentation took place at various times and chiefly in the latter part of the year, the full effect could not appear in the Account Current herewith submitted. It may be interesting to note that the additional salaries granted to the Judicial Department amount to about 16,000 Rupees a year.

**448.** The Disbursements under 'Education, Science and Art' have progressed in the right direction, of course in reference to the favorable state of the finances. The increase

is chiefly in appropriations for schools. It will be the pleasing duty of His Highness' Government to provide for the gradual growth of this highly beneficial outlay. The Central English School at Trevandrum, fed as it is by the numerous out-station seminaries has progressed already to so high a standard that the Sircar is justified in looking forward to the speedy arrival of the time for considering the question of raising it to the rank of a college. Vernacular schools, started only a short time since, are so eagerly thronged and are so full of promise of success, that they cannot but be multiplied as fast as the Normal School at Trevandrum supplies duly qualified masters. Female Education too, is by no means neglected.

**449.** The 10th Item of charges remains almost stationary and requires no remark.

**450.** The outlay on Public works will be found no less than what is justifiable in reference to the requirements of the country and the state of the finances. The expenditure under this important head will be continued on the same scale if not on a higher one.

**451.** 'Cost and charges of goods sold &c.' is by nature a very varying item. The amount of variation in the year under review is however only 7,000 Rupees.

**452.** The item that remains to be remarked upon is that numbered 13, namely 'Contingent Charges.' These are less than the figure for the previous year by about 42,000 Rupees. The chief reason of this fall is that the charge for the year with which the comparison is made was swelled with an amount of about 54,000 Rupees being the premium paid for the purchase of some securities of the British Indian Government.

**453.** Thus, Items Nos. 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12 & 13 exhibit a variation in favor of the year under review to the extent of Rupees 76,344; and Items Nos. 2 3, 4, 9 & 14 exhibit a variation against the year to the extent of Rupees 1,27,877, the net effect against the year being Rs. 51,533.

**454.** The total Revenue of the State is higher than the total expenditure by Rupees 1,23,642.

**455.** The Sircar would desire to maintain a difference between Receipts and Disbursements of at least one lac of Rupees. This would always be a sound and safe course.

**456.** It would thus appear that there is but small margin left for further remission of taxation or increase of expenditure for administrative improvements. But there is no risk in calculating upon a somewhat larger surplus hereafter, and therefore some further costly measures of reform have been carried out under His Highness' sanction. As these were effected in the year under review (chiefly towards the close of it) some of the principal ones may be noted here.

**457.** It has already been mentioned that the amount of increased salaries granted would come to about 50,000 Rs. The portage contract at the Wurkallay Barrier was abolished at a sacrifice of about 10,000 Rupees, and thus the main line of communication from the capital northwards is entirly freed from all fiscal obstruction. The export duty on Pepper was reduced by 6 Rupees per candy at a sacrifice of about 20,000 or 30,000 Rupees. These various measures must absorb from 80,000 to 90,000 Rupees out of the surplus.

**458.** The financial prospects of the coming year appear no less satisfactory. Early estimates framed for

guidance show that the expenditure will duly subordinate itself to the income even under the most unfavorable circumstances. But in the absence of such circumstances a fair surplus may be expected to add to the resources already at the command of the Sircar. Considerable as these may seem, they are certainly not more than what may be required to supply the more important wants of the country. Some of these may be alluded to in this place and roughly estimated.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The cutting of a Canal across the Wurkallay Barrier so as to complete the water communication from Trevandrum to Trichoor, cost .. | Rs. | 5,00,000 |
| Do. of Do. across the Covelom Barrier .. .. .. | „ | 5,00,000 |
| Completion of the Southern Canal .. | „ | 2,00,000 |
| Peermade Ghaut Road .. .. | „ | 1,00,000 |
| Ariencauv Road .. .. | „ | 1,00,000 |
| Other Roads and Canals, irrigation works, large & small bridges &c. | „ | 5,00,000 |
| Talook Cutcherries, Court houses, District Hospitals, English and Vernacular School buildings &c. &c. | „ | 4,00,000 |
| Pier, Custom House and other improvements at Alleppey .. | „ | 1,00,000 |
| | Total .. | 24,00,000 |

**459**. Thus, these works alone would cost about two and a half millions of Rupees. But there are still some administrative improvements which cannot be carried out without heavy pecuniary sacrifices.

**460.** Happily, the cash balances already in hand will enable the state to meet many of these demands, and it may be added that, when these shall have been met, the result must produce a favorable re-action on the public revenues so as to augment their yield and gradually to recoup the treasury for the outlay incurred in such improvements.

## POLITICAL.

**461.** As the Administration Report is designed to answer in some measure the purposes of a historical record, it is desirable to notice in it the principal events of the year, though at present those events may be fresh in the memory of the public.

**462.** In the year under review His Highness the Rajah of Cochin paid a short visit to His Highness of Travancore. A meeting between the Rulers of these two States had not taken place in Travancore within the memory of the present generation, and it has therefore been a source of much reciprocal congratulation, as it is calculated to confirm the amicable relations which ought always to subsist between two neighbouring States similar to each other in regard to situation, nationality, religion and resources, and with identical interests and aspirations.

**463.** His Highness the Rajah of Cochin arrived at Trevandrum on the evening of Sunday the 4th November 1866 accompanied by Shungoony Menone, His Highness' Dewan.

**464.** On this occasion His Highness the Maharajah's Body Guard and two Companies of the Nair Brigade, with the Band, paraded at the Basin of the Trevandrum Canal. The State Elephants drew up in rear of the troops.

**465.** All the chief Native Officers of the State were present on the spot.

**466.** A temporary pavilion was erected at the Landing place, decorated with flowers &c.

**467.** His Highness the First Prince of Travancore arrived as His Highness the Rajah's boat came in, and received His Highness on landing.

**468.** His Highness the Rajah and His Highness the First Prince moved in procession to the Palace, escorted by the troops of this State and those which accompanied His Highness from Cochin.

**469.** A royal salute was fired as the procession entered the Fort.

**470.** On alighting at the Palace His Highness was received by His Highness the Maha Rajah. After some time passed in conversation, Their Highnesses repaired to the apartments specially set apart for His Highness of Cochin, where the principal Native Officers in the service of the State were introduced to His Highness by the Dewan of Travancore, and were graciously received.

**471.** On the following morning, the Resident paid a ceremonial visit to Their Highnesses at the Durbar Hall in the Fort.

**472.** In the afternoon, Their Highnesses of Travancore and Cochin visited the Museum and the Public Gardens.

**473.** In the evening a party was given by the Resident, at which the European Ladies and Gentlemen were invited to meet Their Highnesses.

**474.** On the morning of the 6th November Their Highnesses visited the Public Offices in the course of construction, the Civil Dispensary, and the Engineer's Workshop.

**475**. In the afternoon, races and other sports took placc in the Cantonment plain. Their Highnesses, the European Ladies and Gentlemen of the station, and several Native Gentlemen were accommodated in a pavilion and tents pitched for the purpose. In the evening, the Public Gardens were illuminated.

**476**. On the evening of the 7th, there was a grand display of fireworks in front of the Durbar Hall in the Fort, after which, His Highness the Rajah of Cochin took his departure for Cochin, escorted to the Landing place with the same ceremonial as on His arrival.

**477**. Shortly after the visit of His Highness the Rajah of Cochin, another event took place which deserves also to be recorded here.

**478**. On the 9th of November, a public Durbar was held at the new Durbar Hall by His Highness the Maha Rajah at half past 4 P. M. to receive from H. Newill, Esq., British Resident, a communication from His Excellency the Right Honorable the Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

**479**. The European Ladies and Gentlemen were invited on the occasion by the British Resident, and the Native Gentlemen by the Dewan.

**480**. The Nair Brigade with its Band, His Highness' Body Guard, and the Resident's Escort, paraded in front of the Durbar Hall, the State Elephants being drawn up in the rear.

**481**. At the appointed time the Resident arrived under the usual salute, and was received by His Highness the Maharajah.

**482**. The usual compliments having passed, the Resident rose, and, after a few words appropriate to the oc-

casion, presented to His Highness, the communications with which he was charged, and they were read aloud by the Dewan.

**483.** They were as follow:

N°. 239.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

"To

His Highness, Sree Pulmanabah Das Vunchee Bala Rama Vurmah Koola Saughura Keereeda Pauty Munnee Sultan Maharajah Raj Ram Rajah Bahadoor Shumshere Jung, Maharajah of Travancore, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

"Highness,

"In the absence of Lord Napier from the Presidency, I have the pleasure to acquaint Your Highness, that, in recognition of your excellent administration of the Travancore State, the Right Honorable the Viceroy and Governor-General of India has been pleased to direct that Your Highness shall be addressed by the title of MAHARAJAH in all communications from the British Government. The Resident at Your Highness' Court will be directed to present to Your Highness the Notification to this effect by His Excellency the Viceroy, on the present occasion.

"With best wishes for Your welfare
and happiness,
I remain,
Your sincere friend,

(Signed) H. D. PHILLIPS."

Madras,
16th October, 1866.

" To

His Highness, Sree Pulmanabah Das Vunchee Bala Rama Vurmah Koola Saughura Keereeda Pauty Munnee Sultan Maharajah Raj Ram Rajah Bahadoor Sumshere Jung, Maharajah of Travancore, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

" Dated Simla, the 6th August 1866.

" In recognition of Your Highness' excellent administration of the Travancore State, I have directed that Your Highness shall be addressed by the title of MAHARAJAH in all communications from the British Government.

" (Signed) JOHN LAWRENCE,
Viceroy and Governor-General
of India. "

**484.** A royal salute was then fired, followed by three volleys of Musketry.

**485.** His Highness the Maharajah briefly expressed his acknowledgments to the British Resident.

**486.** The company resumed their seats, garlands were distributed, and the Durbar broke up, the usual salute being fired as the Resident left the Hall.

**487.** It remains now to notice His Highness the Maharajah's visit to Madras.

**488.** His Highness left Trevandrum on the 20th January 1867, arrived at Quilon on the evening of the 22nd, and starting from Quilon on the 23rd, reached Muttanchairy Palace (Sirkar Cochin) on the evening of the 25th January, where His Highness was received with all appropriate honors and with the utmost cordiality by His Highness the Rajah of Cochin and the other members of the Royal Family of that native State.

**489.** Leaving the Muttanchairy Palace on the 26th January, His Highness the Maha Rajah arrived at the Shoranore Station on the morning of the 28th.

**490.** A special train to take on His Highness and suite was ready at Shoranore at 10 A. M.

**491.** Starting precisely at that hour, the train stopped for half an hour on the banks of the Cauvery near Erode where His Highness and followers took some refreshments.

**492.** The train reached the Tripatoor Station at half past 5 o'Clock precisely.

**493.** The next day, the Royal party started again at 10 A. M. and reached the Madras Terminus precisely at 5 P. M. when a salute was fired from the saluting Batttery of Fort St. George.

**494.** A large number of people had assembled to witness His Highness' arrival.

**495.** His Excellency Lord Napier and staff received His Highness at the Station with every mark of honor and regard, a full company of Her Majesty's 60th Rifles being posted there as a Guard of honor.

**496.** His Excellency and His Highness, escorted by the Governor's Body Guard, drove together to Government House which had been suitably prepared for His Highness' residence and where another Guard of honor from a Native Regiment was posted.

**497.** His Highness and His Excellency exchanged several visits.

**498.** On Friday the 1st February, His Excellency presented to His Highness the Insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India to which His Highness had been previously nominated by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. The ceremonial of presenting the Insignia to the Maharajah took place in the Drawing Room of Government House. His Highness Prince Azeem Jah, Bahadoor, the Principal Civil and Military Officers stationed at the Presidency, and some European and Native Gentlemen, Members of the non-official community, were present on the occasion.

**499.** His Excellency the Governor, escorted by a Troop of the Body Guard, arrived at Government House at a quarter past four P. M. under a salute of 17 guns.

**500.** On the arrival of His Highness Prince Azeem Jah, Bahadoor, a salute of 15 guns was fired.

**501.** At half past four P. M. His Highness the Maha Rajah of Travancore was conducted into the Drawing Room by the Private Secretary and by the Military Secretary to the Governor. The Queen's letter, granting to the Maharajah the dignity of a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India, was then read by the Chief Secretary to Government, after which His Excellency the Governor presented the Insignia of the Order to His Highness, and addressed him in the following terms :—

"MAHARAJAH,

"When I take a view of the position which Your Highness occupies, I am constrained to admire the good fortune which surrounds you. In the midst of many vicissitudes, your ancient house has survived not only with undiminished, but with increasing lustre. You govern the beautiful and quiet heritage of your forefathers in peace

and honor, far from danger and disturbance; you enjoy the attachment of your own people, which is the cheap defence of rulers; you have the inclination and the power to do good. In this state of prosperity, in this career of usefulness, you are overshadowed and defended by the friendship, protection, and counsels of our August and Gracious Queen, who has this day sent you by my hands the highest token of her approval and regard.

"Maharajah, I congratulate you; I trust that the blessings which have hitherto attended your person and Government may remain with them to the end; that you may have the rare felicity of an unclouded course, preserving to the termination of your labors, the marks of divine and sovereign favor which you now possess and deserve.

"The visit which Your Highness has paid to this Presidency is a subject of equal satisfaction to the Indian people and to the English Government. Your countrymen are gratified in seeing and saluting a Prince whom they contemplate with national sympathy and pride. The Government of this Presidency do not only consider Your Highness as a political ally;— they recognize you as a friend in thought and in heart, as an auxiliary in promoting the civilization and welfare of a portion of the great nation which has been committed to Her Majesty's general and superior charge."

**502**. On the presentation of the Insignia a salute of 19 guns was fired in honor of the Maharajah.

**503**. On the same day, at five P. M. in the Banqueting Hall, His Excellency the Governor presented the Insignia of the Order of the Star of India, among others, to His Highness' Dewan whom His Excellency addressed as follows.

"Sir Madava Row,—The Government and the people of Madras are happy to welcome you back to a place where you laid the foundation of those distinguished qualities which have become conspicuous and useful on another scene. The mark of Royal favor which you have this day received will prove to you that the attention and generosity of Our Gracious sovereign are not circumscribed to the circle of her immediate dependents, but that Her Majesty regards the faithful services rendered to the Princes and people of India beyond the boundaries of our direct administration as rendered indirectly to herself and to her representatives in this Empire. Continue to serve the Maharajah industriously and wisely, reflecting the intelligence and virtues of His Highness faithfully to his people.

"The mission in which you are engaged has more than a local and transitory significance. Remember, that the spectacle of a good Indian Minister serving a good Indian sovereign is one which may have a lasting influence on the policy of England, and on the future of Native Governments."

**504.** After a stay of 15 days His Highness took leave of the Governor and starting from Madras on the 13th February by special train returned safely to Trevandrum on the morning of the 21st amid the warmest congratulations of His Highness' loyal subjects.

*T. Madava Row,*

DEWAN.

*Huzzoor Cutcherry,*
*Trevandrum,*
*2nd May*, 1868.

Travancore Government Press—1868.